Printed and Published by the Proprietor Robert Jackson, at his General Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, in the County of Durham, March 14th, 1868 Robert Jackson

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

A NEWSPAPER and ADVERTISING MEDIUM for Benfieldside, Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, and District.

No. 379. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Wanted.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Tailoring Business.—Apply to Mr. A. E. TURNER, Blackhill. 208

LANCHESTER UNION.

RELIEVING OFFICER WANTED.

THE GUARDIANS of the above Union will at a meeting, to be held at the Board Room, Lanchester, on Thursday, the 19th day of March inst., proceed to the ELECTION of a RELIEVING OFFICER, for the Western District of the said Union, comprising the townships of Conside and Knitsley, Ebchester, Healeyfield, Iveston, Medomsley, Muggleswick, and Benfieldside. Area of the said district, 15,110 acres; population in 1861, 16,341. Salary, £60 per annum.

The person elected must be competent to perform the duties of the office as prescribed by the Poor Law Board, to whose approval his appointment will be subject. He will be required to reside within the district, and to enter upon his duties on the 26th day of March inst., and to give security to the Guardians for the due performance of his duties in the sum of £120.

Applications in the handwriting of the candidates, stating age, and previous occupation, with recent testimonials, must be sent to the Clerk on or before the 18th day of March inst.

No Travelling or other Expenses will be allowed.

By Order of the Board,
W. W. THOMPSON, Clerk.

March 5th, 1868. 204

To Let.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

CONSETT DISTRICT.

TO BE LET, THE CUTTING AND LAYING OF A COMMON SEWER, IN THOMAS STREET, CONSETT.

SPECIFICATIONS and CONDITIONS for the above Work may be seen on application to the SURVEYOR, after the 10th inst., at his Office, Front Street, Consett, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., by whom TENDERS will be received up to Twelve o'clock at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1868.

By Order,
JOHN GLEDSTONE,
Surveyor and Inspector,

Consett, 5th March, 1868. 201

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

TO LET.

THE LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD are prepared to receive TENDERS for the REPAIRING and IMPROVING of the HIGHWAYS in the Township of Muggleswick, from April to December 31st, 1868.

Conditions, Specifications, Schedule of Quantities, &c., may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained on application to Mr. G. DAVISON, Waywarden, Muggleswick, or at the SURVEYOR'S Office.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tender for Works," must be lodged with the Surveyor on or before TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1868.

By Order,
W. DIXON,
District Surveyor, Newbiggen, Lanchester.

March 6th, 1868. 203

TO BE LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

ALL that New, Commodious, and Well-Finished PUBLIC HOUSE, the "Rose and Crown," situate in Derwent Street, Blackhill, adjoining the entrance to the Railway Station, containing Bar, Barmaid's Room, Parlour, Sitting-Room, 2 Kitchens, Pantry, and large Scullery, with water on the Ground Floors. The upper stories contain large Commercial-Room, 9 Bedrooms, Store-Room, and Watercloset. There are also, connected with this valuable Property, extensive Cellarage, an excellent Coach-House, and good Stabling.

Apply to Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill. 197

TO LET, A HOUSE AND SHOP at Leadgate. Apply to JOHN DIXON, Sherburne Terrace, Consett; or to WILLIAM DIXON, Leadgate. 45

TO LET.

TO LET, and may be Entered upon Immediately, a HOUSE containing Five Rooms, pleasantly situated at Leadgate.—Apply to JOHN MURRAY & SONS, Grocers, Leadgate. 107

TO LET, a DWELLING-HOUSE, situate at Cutlers' Hall, Benfieldside. The House contains Four Rooms with every convenience, and a good KITCHEN GARDEN attached.—Apply to Mr. EDWIN HARRISON, Consett Offices. 144

TO BE LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

ALL that large and convenient HOUSE, situate at Blackhill, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. W. Wright, as a Beerhouse. The House contains Seven excellent Rooms, one of which is 32ft. long, and can be divided if necessary; good Cellar, Stable, and other convenience. One of the Front Rooms has a good Shop Window. The House will be let either for a Shop or Beerhouse.

Apply to Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill. 123

Public Notices.

MISS MEDICI'S ANNUAL BALL
WILL BE HELD
On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, March 18th, 1868.
TICKETS—Gentlemen's, 4s. 6d.; Ladies', 2s. 210

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF DURHAM, HOLDEN AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

GEORGE FAWSETT, of Kyo, near Annfield Plain, in the County of Durham, Joiner, having been adjudged Bankrupt on the 19th day of February, 1868, a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his Last Examination, and make application for his Discharge, will be held at the said Court at Shotley Bridge, on the 6th day of April, 1868, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon precisely, the day last aforesaid being the day limited for the said Bankrupt to surrender.

The Registrar of the Court is the Official Assignee, and Mr. JOHN JAMES BRITTON, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

JOHN BOOTH, JUN.,
REGISTRAR.

212

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF DURHAM, HOLDEN AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

IN the Matter of HUGH BURNS, formerly of the Front Street, Consett, in the County of Durham, Grocer, and now of Trafalgar Street, Consett, aforesaid, Beerhouse-keeper, adjudged Bankrupt on the 23rd day of November, 1867.

An Order of Discharge will be delivered to the Bankrupt after the expiration of thirty days from this date, unless an appeal be duly entered against the Judgment of the Court, and notice thereof be given to the Court.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1868.

JOHN BOOTH, JUN.,
REGISTRAR.

211

Public Notices.

COPPER, in Five Shillings' Parcels, can be had in exchange for Silver and Gold at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 167

THE ORIGINAL OHIO MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE
A GRAND CONCERT,
In the TOWN HALL, CONSETT,
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 28th, 1868.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILLS. 215

MONEY TO LEND in Town or Country, from £100 and upwards, for a term of years, on personal security. Interest, 5 per cent. Also, several sums on Mortgage of Freehold or Leasehold Property at 3½ per cent. No commission charged.—Apply to T. G. Wood, Esq., late W. Wood, Esq., solicitor, 15, Dover-place, London, S.E. Established 1828. 199

BLACKHILL CATTLE MARKET.

AT a MEETING of Farmers, Butchers, and others, belonging to Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, Consett, and the Neighbourhood, held on Thursday Afternoon, February 27th, 1868, in the house of Mr. D. Brannigan, Derwent Hotel, Blackhill, it was unanimously resolved to establish a CATTLE MARKET for Blackhill and the District, to be opened on MONDAY, MARCH 16th, 1868, at 12 o'clock at Noon, in a FIELD upon the BENFIELDSIDE FARM, near to the Goods Warehouse of Benfieldside Station.

The Market will be held Weekly until further notice. 192

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY
(LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the manager or other Officer of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be prosecuted as the law directs.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, April 6th, 1867. 47

NOTICE.

JOSEPH BARRON

IN returning thanks to the Public for the liberal support he received while Coach Proprietor, begs leave to inform the Tradesmen and the Public generally of Leadgate, Consett, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and surrounding villages, that he has made arrangements with the North Eastern Railway Company to

CARRY GOODS

Of all kinds to BENFIELDSIDE STATION,
Commencing on TUESDAY February, 11th 1868,

And for the better accommodation of the Public, he will run a trap every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING, from Mr. HETHERINGTON'S, Leadgate, at Half-past Seven, calling at Mr. R. MURRAY'S Consett, and Mr. J. BECKWITH'S Blackhill, and arriving at Mrs. BROWN'S, Shotley Bridge, at Half-past Eight, to meet the Nine o'clock Train at Shotley Bridge Station, and will collect Orders and small Parcels on the route, and at the above inns.

Small parcels of importance, marked "special," sent to the Durham House, Cloth Market, Newcastle, will be delivered the same night, and heavy goods the following morning. Heavy Goods to be sent to the Trafalgar Goods Station. According to his arrangements he will be able to deliver goods at a reasonable rate, and trusts to gain liberal support. 161

LANCHESTER UNION.

CONTRACTS FOR PROVISIONS.

THE GUARDIANS of the LANCHESTER UNION are desirous of Contracting for Six Months, to commence on the 26th inst., for the supply of the following Articles, to be delivered at the Union Workhouse, in Lanchester, Carriage Free, at such times, and in such quantities, as may be required by the Guardians or the Master of the Workhouse, and in all cases to be accompanied by a Bill of Parcels. Parties whose Tender is accepted for the Contract for any of the Articles required shall enter into a Contract in Writing with the Guardians, or shall execute a Bond for the due performance of the Contract.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, per stone, to consist of Flanks, Necks, and Sloats, with the Knees fully cut off, of Best Ox or Heifer Beef, the proportion to be one-third fine and two-thirds coarse, also Suet per lb.

Best Flour, per Sack of 20 stones.	Butter, per lb.
Best Meal, do.	Cheese, do.
Best Maslin Meal, do.	Black Tea, do.
Best English Oatmeal, per cwt.	Black Pepper, do.
Barley, per stone.	Rice, per stone.
Treacle, do.	Soda, per cwt.
Linseed Meal, per stone.	Starch, per lb.
Peas, per bushel.	Soap, per cwt.
Sugar, per cwt.	Candles, per lb.
Salt, do.	Sago, do.
Coffee, per lb.	

Tenders for the above, accompanied by Samples, will be received by the Guardians on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., not later than Ten a.m., at the Board Room, Lanchester. Tenders also will be received at the same time for Milk, per quart; Coals, per set load; Clogs and Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, and Mending of same; also, Making and Mending of Clothing for Men, Women, and Children; Coffins for Union; also, a Hearse; also, the Leading of Limestone from Lanchester Depot to the Workhouse.

W. W. THOMPSON
Clerk to the Guardians.

Lanchester, 5th March, 1868. 205

For Sale.

SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

ON SALE at KYO SAND QUARRY, at 1s. 6d. per Load, ready money.—Apply to ROBERT HENDERSON, Blacksmith, on the ground. 40

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A HOUSE and SHOP, with a Building Site attached, situate near the Library, at Blackhill.

Particulars may be known by applying to Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill; or to Mr. J. COLLINSON, Consett. 136

Business Announcements.

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

Now on Hand, a Large Quantity of Fine SEEDS, Peas, Tares, Barley, &c. 206

THOMAS ANDERSON,
BONESETTER,
LOW SPEN, WINLATON,

WILL, on and after MARCH 7th, attend Fortnightly at Mr. GEO. ROUTLEDGE'S, Commercial Inn, Consett, from One o'clock till Four. T. A. was taught under Mr. ISAAC MILBURN, Bonesetter, upwards of 52 years experience. 24

Business Announcements.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS ABOUT TEA.

THOMAS CARRICK, TEA DEALER, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, was the first to introduce into this neighbourhood Cheap Tea for Hard Times, to meet the wants of the poor. Since then he has had many imitators, but no rivals: for his TWO SHILLINGS TEA is unrivalled in the district, and many new customers have said that it is as good as that which had cost them 3s. 6d. For those who want a wider range of choice, the following List is supplied:—2s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 4s. per lb.

The FOUR SHILLINGS TEA is certainly the "cream of the bowl:" it is the admiration of all who take it, hence the demand is constantly increasing, proving that the price is nothing when the article is thoroughly good.

The TAEPING TEAS of this Season are confessedly the best imported. T. C. has received a Consignment from London, and they are now on sale.

Agent for THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
NOW ON HAND, THE CELEBRATED SHIELDS CURING SALT. 1

WATSON & RICHARDSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

HAVE on hand the Largest and Best assorted Stock of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERIES in the District. 72

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

FORWARD TWENTY SHILLINGS to STEWARD, the Tea Dealer, and you will receive in return, carriage paid, Ten Pounds of the Cheapest TEA ever sold in England. Our profits will be so small on this Tea that it will not pay us to sell less than Ten Pounds. As a guarantee of the quality, we express our willingness to return the money should the customer not be satisfied. Should the quantity be too much for a small family, we suggest they should join with a friend. We are willing to put it up in such parcels as they may order. Post-office Orders to be made payable to

WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND AT THE NEW BRANCH,
33, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 31

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

WILSON BROTHERS,
FAMILY TEA AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, PROVISION MERCHANTS, BACON CURERS, &c., &c.,
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

PURVEYORS OF PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Consisting of every requisite for the Breakfast, Luncheon, and Supper Tables, and Pic-nic Parties, prepared in the most Superior manner.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PICKLES AND SAUCES.
ITALIAN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BRITISH WINES.
THE FINEST DESSERT FRUITS AND BISCUITS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR
PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL,
Which gained the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition, against 17 competitors, and is the finest oil extant.
Highly recommended by the faculty. 88

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, CONSETT, GATESHEAD
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

GLAZED PIPES.	TRUSSES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.	FERNERY STANDS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.	ORNAMENTAL VASES.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL.	GARDEN BORDERS.
GLAZED SINK STONES.	GAS RETORTS.
DO. WATER-CLOSET PANS & TRAPS.	FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., PROPRIETORS. 30

JOHN MILLING & Co.

PURCHASE their Goods of the Manufacturers direct, for prompt Cash, and Sell Cheaper than any House in the North of England.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s All-Wool Flannel at One Shilling per yard is thoroughly stoved, and warranted not to shrink, and is Sold by the Trade at 1s. 4½d. per yard.

JOHN MILLING & Co., Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, & 28, GRAINGER STREET,
Are the Largest and Best Stocked Drapery Premises within 250 miles of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s extensive Drapery Premises contain several Thousand more Feet of Counter Room than any House in the North of England, and can with ease and comfort wait upon One Thousand Five Hundred more Customers per Hour than any other Firm in Newcastle.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s Stock of Dresses and Manchester Drapery Goods is the Largest, Cheapest and Best in the World.

Note the Address—
JOHN MILLING & PARTNERS, Grainger Street (opposite Nun Street), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 58

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

EVERY description of LETTERPRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.
SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.
WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.
PAMPHLETS, CLUB RULES, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, and REPORTS and RULES of Public Institutions and Societies.
PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.
HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.
SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.
CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order.
TEA PAPERS, TOBACCO PAPERS, and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY.

THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS. 9

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOINER, CABINET MAKER, &c.,
SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has commenced Business as above, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a share of their support.

Country Orders punctually attended to.

FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.

A Furniture Show Room will be opened shortly. 191

GEORGE MUNRO,
GENERAL CARTMAN,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced Business as above, and hopes by punctual attention to all Orders entrusted to him, together with moderate charges, to merit public support. 2

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, Benfieldside, TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application.

Removed from Trafalgar Street, Consett, to Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, near SHOTLEY BRIDGE, VIA GATESHEAD.

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

Agent to the Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.

All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

MATHEMATICS, GRAMMAR, CLASSICS. 142

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to call the attention of Parties furnishing and the Public generally to his Stock of FURNITURE, including Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, Looking-Glasses, &c., together with a general assortment of IRONMONGERY GOODS.

PAPER HANGINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.
FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE OF EXPENSE AT ANY REASONABLE DISTANCE.

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!
PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS.

The New SPONGE LAMP is adapted to all household purposes, and will be found useful and economical.
A supply of Oil for the above. 11

CONSETT PLUMBING AND GASFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN R. SMITH,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,
SHERBURNE TERRACE, CONSETT,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the support so liberally accorded to him since commencing Business, and respectfully solicits their future patronage.

Orders promptly attended to, and executed on the most moderate terms. 10

GARDEN SEEDS AND BULBOUS ROOTS.

GEORGE BOWE, GARDENER AND SEEDSMAN, Victoria Street, Consett, respectfully announces that he has just received a Large Supply of GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS of the Best Quality.

Also, on hand a Stock of EARLY ROUND and KIDNEY POTATOES, EARLY and LATE CABBAGE PLANTS, GLADIOLI ROOTS, &c.

Agent for the Prudential Insurance Company. 163

MR. E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.
Lists of all Kinds of Brass Band Instruments on application.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC, Newest at Half-price.
Residence:—POPLAR COTTAGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 26

Business Announcements.

MEDICAL.

MR. PRINGLE, SURGEON, has begun practice at ANNFIELD PLAIN. 187

CLEARING OUT.

R. HEDLEY & CO.,

ARE now Clearing Out the whole of their Stock of DRAPERY GOODS at extremely low Prices. Extraordinary Bargains in Winceys and Fancy Dresses. Ready-made Clothing. A lot of excellent Tweed Suits at cost prices. 196

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

D. IMRIE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS just received a Splendid Assortment of New SEEDS.

COME EARLY. 207

BENFIELDSIDE BREWERY, BLACKHILL.

THOMAS W. WRIGHT begs to inform Families and the Public generally that they can be supplied with Good ALE, brewed from Malt and Hops, in any quantity above 4½ gallons, at 1s. 2d. per gallon, cash.

TRADE SUPPLIED. 216

DAVID IMRIE,
DRUGGIST, GROCER, CONFECTIONER, AND HARDWAREMAN,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since his coming amongst the good people of Consett, and begs to assure his Friends that he shall still endeavour to merit their favour by supplying only Goods of the Best Quality and at Moderate Prices.

LICENSED DEALER IN BRITISH WINES.

∗∗∗ Always on hand a very large Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS at all Prices.

N.B.—Depot of the British and Foreign Bible Society. 19

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. William Raw.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW

HAS been honoured with Instructions from Mr. ROBERT FEWSTER, of STANLEY HALL FARM, (who is declining Farming,) to fix WEDNESDAY, 15th day of April, 1868, for the SALE of all his FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., upon the above-named Farm.

Particulars in due time.

Sale-office, Blackhill, March 4, 1868. 209

By Mr. John Murray.

JOHN MURRAY & SONS,

WILL Offer for Sale at BLACKHILL CATTLE MARKET, on *Monday, March 16th,* 1868, 30 Prime HEIFERS. 217

By Mr. John James.

SALE OF DRAPERIES, &c.

MR. JOHN JAMES

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his SALE-ROOM, LEADGATE, on *Monday, March 16th,* 1868, a Quantity of DRAPERY GOODS and MILLINERY; also, a Clock. 2 Crib Beds, 2 Rocking Chairs, Flour Bin, &c.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon and Seven in the Evening. 221

By Mr. John Jenkins.

SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS, &c.

MR. JOHN JENKINS

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his SALE-ROOMS, Trafalgar Street, Consett,
On Saturday, Monday, & Tuesday, March 14, 16, & 17,
and following days, till the whole is cleared out,
A LARGE STOCK OF
DRAPERY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

N.B.—An ORGAN ACCORDION, valued at 9 guineas, will be sold on Monday Evening.

Sale to commence each evening at Six o'clock. 218

By Mr. Henry Brown.

MR. H. BROWN will SELL BY AUCTION, at the BLACKHILL CATTLE MARKET, on *Monday, March 16th,* 1868, 10 IRISH STEERS and HEIFERS.

Sale to commence immediately after the Sale of Fat Cattle. 219

NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER, will Offer for SALE 150 IRISH CATTLE, consisting of Milch Cows, Steers, and Heifers, at CONSETT, on *Wednesday, April 1st,* 1868.

For Particulars see Handbills. 220

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for SALE BY AUCTION, at ROUGHSIDE, late belonging to SUSANNAH WHITFIELD, deceased, on *Saturday, March 21st,* 1868,

MR. HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

Comprising 1 Twenty-four Hours' Clock; 1 large Black Oak Cupboard, handsomely carved; 1 Mahogany Dining Table, 1 Tea Table, 1 Round Table, 1 Kitchen Table; 1 Chest and Frame, 1 Delf Rack; 2 Arm Chairs, 6 Kitchen Chairs; 1 Desk Bed, 1 Four-poled Bedstead; 1 Desk, 4 Bed-room Chairs, 1 large Chest, 1 Feather Bed, 1 Knife Box, 1 large Tool Chest, 1 Form, 4 Stools, 2 Looking Glasses, 1 Mirror, 1 small Tea Table, a quantity of Spa, 2 small Spinning Wheels, 1 Gun, 1 Pistol, Fender and Fire Irons, Kettle, Girdle, Frying Pan, Pots, Pans, Plates, Dishes, Crane, Candlesticks, Knives, Forks, and Spoons.

Also, a Lot of Joiners' and other Tools.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock. 213

By Mr. W. Atkin.

CONSETT.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING, FURNITURE DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

UNRESERVED SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WOOLLEN FLOCK BEDS, PICTURES, PAPER HANGING, &c.

MR. W. ATKIN, AUCTIONEER, has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, in the TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, Middle Street, Consett, on *Monday Next, March 16th,* 1868, the remainder of the Stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other Effects, (belonging to a party who is leaving the Neighbourhood,) comprising Four-pole Bedstead, 2 Cheffioneer Bedsteads, 2 Iron do., 6 Polished Birch Chairs, Kitchen Sofa, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Double-chest of Drawers, Stand and Tea Tables, Kitchen Tables, Washstands and Dressing Tables, Cradles, Forms, Woollen Flock Beds (in Linen Ticks), Hardware, Nickle Silver Spoons, Pictures (in Gilt and other Frames), about 500 pieces of Paper Hangings, and various other useful effects.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon and Six in the evening.

An early attendance is particularly requested as the Lots are numerous. 214

Public Notices.

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

T. ROWE & SONS,
CONFECTIONERS,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their Friends and the Public generally that they have opened the Premises

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

(Lately occupied by Mr. T. POTTS,) with a large Assortment of CONFECTIONERY, ORNAMENTAL CAKES, FRUIT LOAF, &c., and hope by strict attention to all Orders entrusted to their care, to merit Public support. 66

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS,
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT,
ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM, and
INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL

WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.

DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & Co., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sold by P. Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of 30 years' standing.—January 14th, 1867.

John Brabban, North Biddick, Washington, was completely cured of a bad leg of 13 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.

Joseph Arm[illegible] Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' dur[illegible].—October 13th, 1866.

Mrs. E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs of 11 years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.

Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of Asthma and difficulty of Breathing of many years' standing. 34

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHŒA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend. (138 Pages.)

This Work contains his highly-successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.

Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.

Address, "DR. SMITH, 8 Burton Crescent, London, W.C." 36

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE. Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary tooth-ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction [illegible] does not injure the other teeth.

From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—

From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire.—"I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for tooth-ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the profession and the public as invaluable to all who suffer from tooth-ache."

From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe tooth-ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."

Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE; it may be had of any chemist, at 1s. 1½d. per packet, or post-free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone. 35

V. R.

THE VICTORIA PROTECTION SOCIETY AND DEBT COLLECTING OFFICES,
5, STATION TERRACE DARLINGTON.
MANAGER—MR. WM. PLACE.

THIS Society has now more than 400 Members, and possesses every facility for causing speedy settlement of the worst Debts. Agents of tested ability are appointed in almost every town. Members are entitled to many advantages besides having their Accounts collected, viz.:—Legal Advice, Loans of Money when in difficulty, their Books Audited, and they can have Composition Deeds, Bills of Sale, Marriage Settlements, &c., prepared at a moderate charge. A Register of doubtful Debtors is filed at the head office. Every month a "Mercantile Gazette" is published giving a list of the Bills of Sale, Judges' Orders, Cognovits Registered each Month, and a leading article upon matters interesting to commercial enterprise. The Society has every facility for obtaining the Addresses of runaway Debtors.

	£	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions to Debt collecting Department (including facilities)	1	1	0
Monthly Gazette (delivered)	0	7	6

Testimonials, References, and every Information, upon applying to the Manager.

AGENT FOR CONSETT—
MR. GEORGE DAWSON, Stationer, Blackhill.
AGENT FOR WOLSINGHAM AND TOWLAW—
MR. E. F. WALLACE, Schoolmaster, Satley.

86

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—At the Northampton Assizes Mr. Baron Martin had before him an action by a Miss Plant for a breach of promise of marriage against one Mr. Rawson. There was no doubt that the defendant had promised marriage, and had broken his promise by marrying another woman. The only question was one of damages. The plaintiff had given up a dressmaker's business at the request of the defendant, who was a haberdasher. A verdict was given for the plaintiff; £75 damages.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE CONSPIRACY.—On Saturday a very singular charge was brought for investigation before the magistrates at the Birmingham Police Court. Mary Ann Shaw *alias* Osborn, who was dressed as a widow, was charged with having conspired, along with a man not in custody, to solemnise a marriage, in which the man personated a gentleman named Mr. George Brittain, now deceased, for the purpose of afterwards raising a special title to his property. It appears the deceased gentleman had resided at Stourbridge in Worcestershire, and had amassed a good deal of money. At the time of his death he was 75 years of age. The prisoner, previous to the demise of the deceased gentleman, had lived with him as a domestic servant. The deceased died very suddenly on the 23rd December last. After his decease, and whilst his relatives were making arrangements for the disposition of his property, a Mr. Rowland Price, attorney, entered the house, and stated that they should take all the freehold property belonging the deceased, together with one half of the real estate, and that the other half should go to his "widow." He afterwards produced a marriage certificate, which purported that she had been duly married to their deceased relative, at St. Andrew's Church, Bordesley, Birmingham, on the 21st Feb., 1867, by the Rev. M. Hill, incumbent. On searching the register, such a marriage was found to have taken place, the only witness being one Wm. Fisher, and a female named Susannah Kinghon. It was subsequently proved that at the time of the alleged marriage Mr. Brittain was in his own house at Stourbridge, which is twelve miles from Birmingham and had not been able to leave the house for some weeks about that period, in consequence of his enfeebled health. A remand was applied for and granted.

Late Advertisement.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

BENFIELDSIDE DISTRICT.

CLERK.

THE BOARD will receive Applications for the Office of CLERK TO THE BOARD, at the Salary of £25 per year, up to SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1868.

Written Applications must be addressed to "The Chairman of the Benfieldside Local Board, Shotley Bridge," and endorsed "Application for Clerkship."

SURVEYOR OF HIGHWAYS & INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

The Board will receive Applications for the Office of SURVEYOR OF HIGHWAYS AND INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES, at the Salary of £35 per year, up to SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1868.

Written Applications must be addressed to "The Chairman of the Benfieldside Local Board, Shotley Bridge, and must be endorsed "Application for Surveyor of Highways and Inspector of Nuisances."

COLLECTOR OF RATES.

The Board will also receive Applications, on or before the 4th day of April, 1868, for the Office of COLLECTOR OF RATES, whose Salary will be paid by a Commission of 2½ per cent. on the amount collected.

Written Applications must be addressed to "The Chairman of the Benfieldside Local Board, Shotley Bridge, and endorsed "Application for Collector."

Further Particulars relating to the above Offices may be had on application at the Office of the Board, Front Street, Shotley Bridge. 222

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

The SCALE of CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the *Consett Guardian* is as under:—

1 to 4 lines	1s. 0d.
5 lines	1s. 3d.
6 lines	1s. 6d.

and 3d. per line for every additional line.

Advertisements inserted for *four* consecutive weeks are subject to a deduction of 25 per cent. on the above charges.

Advertisements for longer periods specially arranged for.

* Persons sending Advertisements in manuscript may calculate *seven* words to a line.

While we use our utmost endeavours to insert advertisements on the dates ordered, we cannot guarantee that this will be done. Great care is also used to secure the correct printing of advertisements, but we cannot be responsible for inaccuracies, or for any consequences arising therefrom.

Our advertising friends are requested to favour us with their orders not later than Thursday evening.

Owing to the great inconvenience and expense in collecting Advertisement Accounts, Advertisers at a distance are requested to forward payment with their orders according to the above scale of charges. Sums under 10s. may be paid with Postage Stamps; above that sum, by Post-Office Order, payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett.

NOTICE.

Tickets of admission to the various places of amusement, lectures, dinners, and all places open to the members of the press, should be forwarded, if possible, at least two days before the meetings are to take place. All communications in respect thereof to be addressed to the Editor of the *Consett Guardian*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of annonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless called for within fourteen days after our receiving them, or upon application by letter enclosing the necessary number of postage stamps.

Our correspondents, in order to insure the insertion of their communications, are requested to forward them so as to reach this office not later than Thursday morning, and to write on *one side* of the paper only.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"PROPERTY: ITS PRINCIPLES AND LAWS," by John Parker, held over till next week.

F. A.—Your advertisement for wife's debts received. No cash accompanied order, and our rule is to have cash in advance for advertisements of that description.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

ABYSSINIA.

A FEW years ago Abyssinia was "nowhere," except that a few school-boys knew that a name like that stood on the map of the world. But a change has come o'er the spirit of our dream: to-day, Abyssinia is everywhere; and notably, in large type, first and foremost, on the top of the best column, of the best newspapers our country can boast. What has caused this revulsion of feeling? How has all this come to pass? In this simple way:—England's purse and England's honour are at stake in the matter. To be sure there are the few men whose very existence is under the iron heel of THEODORE; but we do not think that the mass of Englishmen care so much about them, for they appear to be getting on tolerably well, although most of us would rather know that they were *all wrong* over their own firesides than "*all right*" at Magdala.

England's purse;—pardon us, reader, for putting the money first. Pounds, shillings, and pence; pence, shillings, and pounds! Where is the money to come from? Who will have the piper to pay? What will it cost? "Two millions," says Lord STANLEY; but it is a long time since his Lordship said that, and it will be a longer time before he says it again, for he has got to know since then that that trifle will hardly pay the water bill. Increase the income tax! But does it not appear hard, that the honest, industrious, sober, persevering part of the community, who have raised themselves by these means to the honourable position of income-tax-payers, should have everybody's bill to meet? and to put a tax on victuals appears to be going like the crab—backwards; and no one would like to see the national debt increased. Make THEODORE pay! But can he? Would that not be something like "getting breeks off a Highlander?" Annex Abyssinia! But is it worth annexing?

England's honour;—she is bound in honour to release her countrymen who have been so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of a tyrant, and especially that portion of them who were sent on public business; and now that she is engaged in the enterprise, her credit is bound up in the success with which it may be crowned. In military matters we, as a nation, are so much accustomed to blundering, especially at first, that we are almost getting callous as to what people may think of us, for we console ourselves with the thought that, however we may blunder at first, we always succeed in the long run; but there are large portions of the community who are ashamed of that way of talking, especially since France in her Italian campaign, and Prussia in her "seven days' war," have shown us how to do things. America, France, Germany, Russia, Turkey, and other nations, are all looking on to see how matters fare with us, and how they will laugh and joke if we allow a crazy, semi-civilised adventurer to baffle and thwart us, or make us lay out what would beggar some nations, in seeking home a few stragglers whom he has happened to pick up in his fits of bad-humour.

But Frenchmen are pleased to say that it is neither the captives, nor THEODORE, nor Abyssinia we are looking after, but Egypt! That we are vexed that their scheme of the Suez Canal is likely to succeed, and in order to counteract it we wish to possess ourselves of some countries that may abut upon the Red Sea, so that we may command that interesting sheet of water. Well, Egypt is worth looking after, and we may as well look after it as anyone else, especially that India happens to lie on the other side of it; and it would be a pity for men like ABERCROMBIE to have fought, and bled, and conquered, and died, in vain. And so it is whispered now, that the French Emperor is at the bottom of that mysterious Egyptian force that has created so much interest at the seat of war, and at home.

But how are we getting on? How is the thing succeeding? Worse and better. Better and worse! NAPIER, like most men who have borne and still bear that name, which appears wedded to war is, (to use a Yankee term) "going ahead" with the vanguard, but provisions are still scarce, and means of transit difficult, for, the unmuzzled ox eats nearly as much corn as he treads out. A great deal of bad road is passed, and (some suppose) a great deal more to come at. A mountainous region lies between them and the captives, but "every cloud has a silver lining:"—All are doing their best; and although great and unforeseen difficulties have arisen, the men have been equal to the emergency. The native chiefs and peoples have been remarkably friendly, and have done their utmost with their small means to assist the force. But this year of grace 1868 will be grim and gray before the last man can—under the most favourable circumstances—say good-bye to THEODORE, and take a last, if not a lingering look, at the arid shores and blue mountains of Abyssinia.

Latest News.

FRIDAY FORENOON.

A Conference of Nonconformists was held yesterday, at Norwich, on pending ecclesiastical matters.

Yesterday, Her Majesty held the first drawing-room of the season at Buckingham Palace. There was a large attendance.

The *Edinburgh Courant* mentions the probability of a party fight taking place over the Scotch Reform Bill. It will go into Committee on Monday, the 23rd inst.

There seems to be some vitality in the rumoured Bourbon attempts in the Two Sicilies. The *Italia* of Naples asserts that a band of 600 men is assembled at Viterbo to invade the Neapolitan territory.

The Canadian Papal volunteers were received by the Pope on Wednesday. His Holiness notified his satisfaction at their devotion; and gave them his benediction. The incident will create a lively interest among the Roman Catholics of Canada.

As a healthy sympton of the revival of Italian credit, the Government of Victor Emmanuel has concluded a loan of fifteen millions lire, repayable in gold in fifteen years.

THE APPLICATION TO COMMIT SIR ROBERT PEEL TO PRISON.

The application was renewed before Vice-Chancellor Malins yesterday, to commit Sir Robert Peel to prison for refusing to render the accounts of Tamworth School. The Charity Commissioners urged the demand made for the accounts by the inhabitants of Tamworth, on the ground that the funds had been improperly administered. Sir Robert Peel filed an affidavit that the income of the property had been devoted to school purposes. Messrs. Cotton and Kekewitch, on the part of the defendant, protested against the application to commit a member of Parliament to prison, instead of the usual motion for sequestration, which was the only course open. The argument had not concluded when the Court rose.

SIR WILLIAM HUTT AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Yesterday morning was published the draft of a bill brought in by Sir Wm. Hutt and Mr. Ellice for the better regulation and the supervision by the Board of Trade of the accounts of railway and other joint stock companies. The most important clause in the bill is the 12th, which provides that the Board of Trade may appoint one or more competent inspectors to examine into the affairs of any railway company under this Act, and to report thereon in such a manner as the Board may direct.

THE TODMORDEN TRAGEDY.

With respect to the Todmorden tragedy, it is stated that the Rev. Mr. Plow is in a dangerous condition, though there are yet some hopes of his recovery. Mrs. Plow is improving, though very slowly.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE IN THE RHONDDA VALLEY.

ATTEMPT TO DROWN A MAN.

An interesting trades' union case has just been completed before Baron Pigott, at Swansea, in Glamorganshire. The charge against five colliers, named Richard Rees, Edwin Maccareragen, John Griffiths, William Edwards, and William Booth, was that of "feloniously attempting to drown one David Roberts, with malice aforethought, to kill and murder the said David Roberts, at Llantrissant, on the 10th of Dec. last." Terms of imprisonment of six and three months were imposed.

THE MERTHYR FENIANS.

SWANSEA, Thursday Evening.—The trial of the Merthyr Fenians concluded—Doran sentenced to seven years; Ryon to five years, and the remainder were acquitted.

THE MURDER AT DROYLESDEN.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Thomas Flaherty (30), was, at the Manchester Azzizes, yesterday, found guilty of the wilful murder of Mary Hamer, at Droylesden, near Manchester, on the 25th of December, and sentenced to death.

Local and District News.

LECTURE AT HIGHGATE.—On Friday last, Mr. Lambert, of Newcastle, gave a lecture on the Permissive Bill, in the Baptist Chapel, Highgate.

ELECTION OF LOCAL BOARD.—BENFIEDSIDE DISTRICT.—The following is the official list of the gentlemen elected to form the Benfieldside Local Board of Health:—Messrs. Andrew Annandale, 342 votes; Henry Ritson, 360; Edwin Octavius Tregelles, 263; Charles Wilson, 312; John Dickinson, 244; William Wilson, 286; Thomas Muse, 219; John Annandale, 245; William Raw, 219; Anthony Richardson, 222; James Annandale, Jun., 267; Rev. Frederick Brewster Thompson, 267.

CONSETT READINGS.—These readings took place on Monday under their usual title of "Pleasant evenings for the People," and were attended by a goodly company. The Rev. F. Steggall was in the chair, and Mr. R. Spencer presided very ably at the pianoforte. The principal readers were Jonathan Priestman, Esq., Rev. F. Steggall, and Messrs. Toll, J. Cross, and C. Stephenson. Songs were also given by Miss H. Dobbs, Miss Wilkinson, Rev. F. Steggall, and Mr. C. Stephenson. Upon the whole the entertainment was tolerably good, Miss Wilkinson's rendering of the song "Ellen Bayne" (accompanied on the pianoforte by Miss E. Medici) deserves praise, as also does Miss Dobb's "Jenny of the Mill," Mr. Steggall's "Excelsior," and Mr. Stephenson's "Standard Bearer." The readings were also well gone through, and the company separated apparently well satisfied.

NEWCASTLE BANKRUPTCY COURT.—*Re* Chris. Pringle, Tanfield Moor, grease manufacturer.—This was an adjourned sitting for the bankrupt to pass his last examination and receive his discharge.—Mr. T. Hoyle appeared on behalf of the assignee, and said that the supplementary accounts had only be filed that morning, and therefore the sitting would have to be adjourned.—Mr. Brignal, of Durham, who appeared on behalf of several large creditors, said he hoped his Honour would reserve certain points which he had raised at the previous meeting as to whether the petition should not be dismissed. It was not one of those whitewashing cases forced into the court not for the benefit of the creditors, but for the benefit of the bankrupt himself.—His Honour said Mr. Brignal made his application as to the dismissal of the petition rather late, but still he would hear him at the next meeting. An adjournment was then agreed to.

MURDEROUS ATTACK BY A BOY UPON A MAN.—Thomas Magure, a boy about 15 years of age, was this week charged before the Gateshead County Magistrates with cutting and wounding Thomas Butler, at Washington.—The prisoner was committed for trial, bail being refused.

POACHING IN ESH WOOD.—Robert Todd, G. Wallace, and John Clarkson, were summoned before the Durham County Magistrates, on Saturday, for poaching on the 24th of February, on land belonging to Lord Boyne, but over which Mr. Wooler has the right to shoot. None of the parties answered to the summonses. The case having been proved by Joseph Milburn, a watcher, the defendants were fined £2 each.

INQUEST AT SHIELD ROW.—On Wednesday, Mr. J. M. Favell, coroner, held an inquest at the house of Mr. Charlton, Havannah, Shield Row, on the body of John William Storey, aged three years, who met his death under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It appears that about mid-day on Monday, the 9th inst., he was missed by his mother, and search was made for him, but nothing was heard respecting him until four o'clock in the afternoon, when a person named Thomas Wade, who was crossing an adjoining field, discovered the body of the child in a cess-pool and lifted him out, but his life was quite extinct. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

BARRINGTON SCHOOL.—The first sod of the new Barrington Schools at Stanhope was cut yesterday (Thursday) by the Bishop of Durham. The schools it is intended to erect will accommodate 120 boys and 100 girls, and there will be class-rooms attached. A most excellent site in the rear of the present building has been given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who have also contributed £250 towards the new schools, the cost of which is estimated at £1,000 or £1,100. The ceremony drew together a large number of persons, and the children attending the present schools walked in procession to the site of the intended building, carrying banners with appropriate inscriptions.

BRUTAL ASSAULT AT THE LINTZ.—At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, an application was made by a person named Thomas Robinson, for summonses against Joseph Slater, Joseph Davison, and George Turnbull, the well-known pugilist. It appears from the statement of applicant that Friday last was the pay-day at the Lintz Colliery, and that during the evening complaint was with others in a public-house kept by a person named Adamson; some dispute arose between Robinson and others, and the parties eventually came to blows. In this encounter Robinson had the best of it. At midnight Robinson left the house to go home, and in passing the gate leading to the residence of Mr. Gooch, at Leazes, the three parties named set upon applicant and used him most brutally. Turnbull got Robinson by the legs and threw him into the middle of the road, saying: "there, let the b—— lie; he will die there." The ruffians then left Robinson, who, after lying some time, recovered, and got home as well as he was able. The condition of Robinson who appeared sore bruised, somewhat corroborated his testimony, and the summonses were granted. We understand that Turnbull has, since the assault, left the neighbourhood, and, it is stated, has gone to Prussia.

AN "OLD DODGE" TRIED ONCE TWO OFTEN.—At the Lanchester Police Court, on Thursday, before E. T. Smith, Esq., a charge was made under the Vagrancy Act, by Mr. Ross, the master of the Workhouse, against a scare-crow looking individual who gave his name as John Sidney, for destroying his trousers. It appears that on Tuesday night prisoner was admitted to the workhouse, and had his supper as well as his breakfast on the following morning, and just before he had to leave the workhouse he tore his breeches in such a manner as to render himself unfit for civilised society. The porter of the Workhouse warned him when he was about to tear his trousers, that in place of getting another pair he would probably be sent to Durham, but he persisted. Prisoner, in defence, said that his trousers was unfit to go about the country with, and he thought the master would give him a pair of trousers. Mr. Ross said the matter was becoming of frequent occurrence amongst paupers who imagined they had a claim for clothes from him. The magistrate said it was a ridiculous thing for prisoner to do such a foolish act, and sentenced him to seven days' imprisonment.

BLACKHILL SONS OF TEMPERANCE. — The annual meeting of the "Star of Hope" Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance was held in the Temperance, Hall, Blackhill, on Saturday evening. The chair was occupied by Bro. Joseph White, W.P., who stated that during the twelve months the division had been in existence they had made some progress. They commenced with little more than a dozen, and they had now upwards of 70 members. One death had occurred during the year. Bro. J. Bushby was then called upon and gave a number of startling statistics relative to the cost of the drinking customs of Great Britain. Bro. Thos. Harrison followed, and then Bro. T. Carrick spoke in eulogistic terms of the principles of the Order, maintaining that they were far in advance of ordinary teetotalism, and were better able to keep those that adhered thereto from falling into temptation. Bro. H. Carss, in a characteristic speech, stated that he had been struck with the motto the brethren had upon their placards announcing that meeting "Ye Lambton Worme." He did not see the force of it at first, but after studying about the analogy there existed between the drink and the tradition of the terrible "Worme," he thought it a most appropriate heading. He then edified the company with the points of resemblance between the monster and the drink, urging upon to buckle on their armour to do battle against their common foe. Bros. C. White, Hale, and Campbell sang melodies suited to the occasion, and upon the whole a pleasant evening was spent.

RE-OPENING OF STANHOPE CHURCH.—The Church of St. Thomas, Stanhope, after undergoing extensive alterations, was yesterday (Thursday) re-opened by the Bishop of Ripon, the patron of the living. The church—one of the most venerable and interesting in the county of Durham—had for some years been in a dangerously-dilapidated state, and the work of restoration was, in consequence, rendered imperatively necessary. The date of this, the first church of which there are any visible remains, may be fixed at 1200. The work of restoration was entrusted to Ewan Christian, Esq., London, architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—and in accordance with his plans the church has been restored. The cost of the whole is about £3,000. Two new stained glass windows have been added—one, in the east chancel, the gift of Dr. Arnison, of Stanhope; the other in the south aisle, the gift of the Rev. Henry Slater, of Riding Mill, Northumberland, and for many years a much esteemed curate under the late rector—Mr. Dannell. The re-opening services began, at twelve o'clock, at which hour the church was filled by a large and respectable congregation, The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ripon, who selected for his text the 4th chapter of Zachariah, and part of the 6th verse—"Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." From these words the right reverend prelate preached an eloquent, earnest, and practical discourse. The offertory was then taken, and the sum amounted to nearly £30. The service was brought to a close by the choir singing the "Hallelujah Chorus." Miss Fenwick ably presided at the harmonium. The service was not concluded till half-past two. A public luncheon was afterwards held at the house of Mr. Horace Butcher, Phœnix Inn, of which about seventy gentlemen and a few ladies partook. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Canon Clayton, rector of Stanhope, who was supported on his right by the Bishop of Durham, and on his left by the Bishop of Ripon.

SERIOUS FRACAS AMONGST DOCTORS AT COXHOE.—At the Durham County Police Court, on Saturday, the sitting magistrates, were engaged in investigating two very serious charges of assault by Mr. John Cairns, surgeon, of that place, and his assistant, a young man named Hepburn, on another young man, named Williams at that place. Mr. Meynell, barrister, instructed by Mr. H. Marshall, jun., appeared for the prosecution: Mr. Brignal for the defence. It appears that on the 15th of February, Mr. Williams was riding towards Coxhoe, when he met Mr. Cairns in his gig. Mr. Cairns struck Mr. Williams with his whip, and his horse gallopped on. He pulled up and returned, got off his horse, and getting on to the step of Mr. Cairn's gig took his whip from him and whipped him well. At this time Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Cairn's assistant came up, with something in a white handkerchief like a stone struck Mr. Williams very severely over the head, inflicting several wounds from which the blood flowed very profusely, and were spoken to by Mr. Jepson, surgeon, as being of a serious nature. Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Cairns both denied that any such weapon had been used by Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Brignal contending that the wounds had been caused by a signet ring, used by Mr. Hepburn. An independent witness, Mr. Applegarth, swore distinctly that the handkerchief and hard substance was used, and Mr. Jepson said decidedly that such wounds could not have been caused by a ring on the finger. There was a cross summons for assault by Mr. Williams on Mr. Cairns. The bench dismissed the case against Mr. Williams, and said if Mr. Williams had not returned and, as it were, taken the law into his hands, they would have punished the offence very severely, as it was they would inflict a fine of £1 and costs on Mr. Cairns. On Hepburn they inflicted a fine of £3 and costs. The cause of the assault is stated to be that Williams, who was a short while ago Mr. Cairns assistant, had made an agreement not to commence practice in Coxhoe, but had broken the agreement.

HEXHAM HIGHWAY BOARD.—The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Court-house, Hexham, on Monday,—Mr. J. M. Ridley, Walwick Hall, presiding. The balance in the hands of the treasurer was reported to be £317, and three cheques of £100 were issued to the district surveyor to meet current disbursements. Other routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BRASSIDE.—On Saturday, Mr. Crofton Maynard, coroner, held an inquest at the Pit House Lane, near Leamside, on the body of John Wright, a pitman, who was killed almost immediately on the previous afternoon, between two waggons at Brasside. Wright had formerly been a soldier, and had seen a good deal of service. He had only recently been discharged with a pension, and obtained work at Brasside Colliery as a screenman. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

HEXHAM FARMERS' CLUB.—On Tuesday the usual monthly meeting of the members of this club was held in the club-room, Mechanics' Institute, Hexham. There was only a small attendance. Mr. Charles G. Grey presided. Mr. J. W. Wilkinson moved that the tax on shepherds' dogs should be repealed, which was seconded by Mr. Smith. On the motion being put to the meeting five voted for, and five voted against petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the tax, when the chairman gave his casting vote against the motion, remarking that it was better to be on the safe side and let the tax go on for another year. The club then resumed the discussion on Mr. Grey's paper "On the covenants to be inserted in farm leases." The clauses from the fourth to the ninth being agreed to without alteration.

REVIVALISM IN HEXHAM.—During the past week or two Hexham has been visited by three noted revivalist—Messrs. Harker, W. Bamford (the converted navvie), and Richard Weaver. Mr. Harker held revival services in the Wesleyan Chapel; Mr. Bamford (who concluded on Friday night last) in the United Methodist Free Church; and Richard Weaver on Wednesday and Thursday evenings in the New Town Hall. We never saw such a large company of persons gathered together in Hexham, as that in the Town Hall on Thursday evening to hear Weaver preach. The spacious hall was excessively crowded, the recesses on the windows being occupied, and there was also a goodly company in the Corn Exchange, in front of the folding doors which communicated with the Town Hall, and which was thrown open for that purpose. The audience included many people from a distance—Haydon Bridge, Langley, Corbridge, Hexhamshire, Hamshaugh, Chollerton, and Barrasford.

DEATH OF THE "TEES HERMIT."—The unfortunate half-crazed man named John Wills, but better known as the "Tees Hermit," was found dead on Sunday morning by two boys in a boat he has occupied all the winter at the south outlet of the Sunderland dock. The poor fellow, though eccentric in character, was mad beyond doubt, as he was under an impression that he was heir to large estates but had been changed in birth. Some ten days ago he disappeared from Seaton, where he obtained his cognomen, and afterwards turned up at Sunderland, of which place he is a native and has a wife from whom he has been seperated for years. He was perfectly harmless, and numbers of boys frequented the dreary habitation he had formed out of an old boat. On Saturday night he visited his brother's house and complained of a pain in his side, when his brother advised him to go to the workhouse, but he refused. In the boat was found a loaf of bread, and he had 6s. 6d. in his pocket, so that he was not destitute.

STALLION SHOW AT DURHAM.—A meeting of the Council of the Durham Agricultural Society was held at Durham, on Saturday, for the purposes of fixing the prizes for the stallion show, appointing judges, and for other business—Mr. G. Stratton occupied the chair. On the motion of Mr. J. Furneis, seconded by Mr. N. Clark, it was agreed that a prize of £20 should be offered for the best thoroughbred stallion, and a prize of £20 for the best cart stallion, the show to take place in Durham on March fair-day, Friday the 27th instant. The conditions of the show agreed upon were that the winners of the prizes should attend one day on each week at Durham, and travel two other days in the county, during the season. The judges were afterwards nominated. On the motion of Mr. Stratton, seconded by Mr. Clark, votes of thanks were given to J. Davison, Esq., and the members of the Durham Hunt, for the special prize of £20 given at the society's annual exhibition at Stockton last year for the best hunter; Mr. J. Dodds, of Stockton, for the silver cup given for the best lady's hackney; to J. W. Pease, Esq., M.P., and Capt. Surtees, M.P., for special prizes given in other classes. Mr. Stratton referred to the great attraction imported into the show by these special competitions, and the interest evinced in them by the public at large.

DISCOVERY OF AN ILLICIT STILL IN NEWCASTLE.—Henry Reed, David Barron, and George Armstrong were charged on Monday at the Manors Police Court, Newcastle, with being found on premises where an illicit still was in operation. Mr. William Turner, superintendent of excise, said he paid a visit on Saturday night to the house, 149, Percy Street, which is ostensibly used by the person Armstrong as a provision shop and beer-house. On arriving at the house several of the officers who accompeined him went to the back of the premises, and gained admission by climbing the wall; the other officers, accompanied by himself, went in at the front door. On proceeding upstairs, in one of the front rooms Barron was found lying in bed, and in order to keep him secure the door of his room was locked. The officers then went to the room occupied by the prisoner Reed, and on the table they found a hydrometer for testing the spirits. They also found a quantity of spirits 29 over proof, and another large quantity, which was 23 under proof. They afterwards visited the back part of the premises, where the still was in operation, and found it fitted up in a workmanlike manner.—The bench inflicted the full penalty, £30 each, or three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM AND THE NEW INCUMBENT OF ST. ANDREW'S BISHOP AUCKLAND.—The following story is going the round of the papers: "A nomination to a large country parish in the North of England has just been made under very singular circumstances. The Rev. H. A. Milton, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, is incumbent of St. Barnabas Church, Heaton, near Bradford, Yorkshire, a quiet sequestered village, with its new church standing at the corner of a lofty hill overlooking the distant valley of the Aire. On a recent Sunday morning an elderly gentleman, who had been noticed as a stranger in the congregation, walked into the parsonage of St. Barnabas at the close of the service, and introduced himself to Mr. Milton as Dr. Baring, Bishop of Durham. He told the young clergyman that he had previously heard of his ability and worth, and had the pleasure of offering him the living of Bishop Auckland (the parish in which the episcopal palace is situate), and which had become vacant by the appointment of the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson to the incumbency of St. Peter's Church Westminster. Mr. Milton, full of surprise and thankfulness, accepted the living, which is worth between £700 and £800 a year, and will forthwith enter upon its duties. It transpired that on the previous day the bishop arrived by train at Bradford, and took up his quarters at the Victoria Hotel. On the Sunday morning he inquired the way to Heaton, and proceeded on foot to it through the adjacent town of Manningham.

SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER NEAR HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—On Sunday night, the body of a newly-born male child was found in a brook, near Houghton-le-Spring. It appears that on Sunday a man named Cooper, was crossing a brook between Colliery Row and Houghton-le-Spring, when a little dog that was with him suddenly plunged into the water and commenced to splash about. The peculiar conduct of the animal attracted the attention of its owner, who examined the water, and immediately found the body of a child close to the bank, in a state of perfect nudity, Oliver at once went to the police-station at Houghton-le-Spring, and gave information to Supt. Thompson, who had the body at once removed to that place. Dr. Tweddell was called in, and gave it as his opinion that the child had been born within forty-eight hours of its being found by Oliver. The face was much compressed, as if something had been put over the child and pressed down until it died of suffocation, after which the body had been apparently committed to the brook.—An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday. William Cooper, pitman, having related the circumstances attending the discovery of the child in the brook. Dr. Trotter was called and stated that the body was that of a strong, healthy, full-grown female child. It was perfectly naked, and a portion of the after-birth was still attached to it. The face was much compressed, and the limbs were drawn up as if the child had been packed into some case—a box possibly—before being deposited in the water. He (Mr. Trotter) was unable to say whether the infant had been alive when so packed, as if it had been packed while still warm the same appearance of compression on the face would have been produced.—*A post mortem* examination showed that the brain was much congested, and the lungs had been filled with air, but whether by breathing or by artificial inflation he could not say. The other organs were all perfectly healthy. It had apparently been born forty-eight hours when he saw it, and had, he thought, been in the water for about twenty-four hours, but had been dead before being placed there.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

Mr. Henderson, M.P. for Durham, is rapidly recovering from the effects of his recent accident in the hunting fields.

THE REPRESENTATION OF HUDDERSFIELD.—We learn by special telegram that Mr. Somerset Beaumont, the defeated candidate for Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1865, will not oppose Mr. E. A. Leatham at Huddersfield. A deputation of Liberal-Conservatives has waited on Mr. Wright Mellor, and it is believed that he will come forward.—*Northern Daily Express.*

TREAT TO THE BLIND.—A tea party was held in the Temperance Hall, Nelson Street, Newcastle, on Tuesday night, at which a goodly number of blind persons and their friends were present. After tea a meeting was held in the hall, under the presidency of the Rev. Mr. Wright. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and songs, recitations, and readings were given by blind persons.

BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.—James McGill was on Tuesday charged before the Gateshead magistrates with assaulting Mrs. Collin. From the evidence it appeared that he went into the house of the prosecutrix and commenced to kick and otherwise abuse her in a most brutal manner. A fine of 20s. and costs was inflicted.

KILLED BY FALLING OVER A SCRAPER.—On Friday night, a little girl, ten years of age, named Green, whose parents reside in Robinson Street, Blaydon, on turning a corner tumbled over a "door-scraper." She was so severely injured by the accident that, on being taken home, she died in a short time. Mr. Rutter, surgeon, did all he could to save the life of the poor girl.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.—Durham School figures at the two universities this year most prominently in the rowing interest, as Mr. Carter, in the Oxford eight, and Mr. Lowe in the Cambridge are both Durham men. Messrs. Carter and Fish, two old school-boys, rowed last year in the Oxford Boat. This is a great honour, as the crew is selected from the whole university.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.—The person or persons who diabolically attempted to upset a passenger train on the Pensher branch of the North-Eastern Railway, last week, are still at large. The directors of the company, with a view of bringing the perpetrators to justice, have offered a reward of £100 for their apprehension.

The Alliance Banquet held on Wednesday night in the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, was largely attended by the more prominent promoters of the temperance cause in the North of England. Upwards of 250 ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. George Thompson and Mr. Whitworth, M.P., were unavoidably absent. The addresses delivered by the several speakers elicited frequent expressions of demonstrative assent from the audience, and altogether the banquet was decidedly a successful one.

SINGULAR AFFAIR AT GATESHEAD.—On Saturday last, a little boy, named Patrick Sewell, three years of age, son of Anthony Sewell, a workman at the cement works, South Shore, was playing with some other boys, and seeing an old man they commenced annoying him by calling him names. The man became aggravated and picked up a large cinder, which he threw at them, hitting the boy Sewell on the forehead. The lad was taken home, where he died on Tuesday.

CHILD MURDER NEAR BLYTH.—On Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, as a hind, in the employ of Mrs. Swann, near Bedlington, was engaged at his work by the roadside, he discovered a brown paper parcel lying among a heap of stones, on opening which he found the dead body of a newly-born female child, wrapped in a piece of muslin print. The child had evidently been born alive.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT THROUGH VIOLENCE AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.—A little boy, about nine years of age, son of Mr. Dominic McManus, of Bishop Auckland, is now lying in a very dangerous state and not expected to recover, from the effects of alleged violent treatment treatment he met with a few days ago at the hands of a woman named Heslop. The lad had been playing in front of the woman's house, and had apparently annoyed her, when she took him into her house, and after thrashing him in a very violent manner, pushed him out of the house and slammed the door to. His head was caught between the door and the wall, causing such injuries that his recovery is very much despaired of.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS IN THE TYNE.—On Wednesday, consequent upon what transpired the previous day by the finding of a number of coins in the bed of the river at Salthouse Entry in the Close, in this town, there was witnessed a singular spectacle by those crossing the bridge across the Tyne. Awaiting the ebb of the tide to lay bare the mud wherein was found the "treasure trove" the previous day—somewhere about 100 coins, consisting of five-shilling pieces, half-crown pieces, and shillings of the reign of "good Queen Bess" and Charles II.—were nearly two hundred local "mud-larks." Some of the lads were successful and the searchers did not leave the scene of their labours until compelled to do so by the rising tide.

NEW CHURCHES AND CHAPELS FOR THE DISTRICT.—The manufacturing and colliery districts of Durham seem gradually becoming well provided with places of worship. Lately churches have been built at Leadgate, Quarrington, and Burn Moor, and within the next six months there will, it is stated, be somewhere about half-a-dozen new churches opened for public worship in the colliery villages round Durham city. The church erecting at Coxhoe is fast approaching completion; it is a striking building. The exceedingly chaste and handsome building the Wesleyan Methodists of Lanchester are erecting in that village will shortly be finished, and for architectural beauty will bear favourable comparison with any erection in the neighbouring towns.—*Elfin in Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

CHILD FOUND AT DARLINGTON.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at Darlington, on the body of an infant child which had been found in the south-west corner of Trinity Churchyard. It appeared from the evidence that Benjamin McDermid, a painter, engaged at the church, noticed as he was crossing the churchyard on Saturday a bag close to the wall, by which a road passes. The bag was tied up. On its being opened, the body of a male infant was found in a partly decomposed state. A *post mortem* examination was made by Mr. Arrowsmith, from which it appeared that the child had breathed, but the doctor's opinion was that death had arisen ffom hemorrhage through the proper means not being taken after birth. An open verdict of "Found dead" was returned.

ORDINATION AT AUCKLAND CASTLE.—On Sunday the Lord Bishop of Durham held a general ordination at his private chapel within Auckland Castle, when the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—Deacons.—Henry Barber, University College, Durham, B.A., licentiate in theology; James Maxfield Lister, University College, Durham, B.A.; John Alfred Lodge, Jesus' College, Oxford, B.A. Priests.—Charles Henry Cope, Lincoln College, Oxford, M.A.; Arthur Morgan Davies, Jesus' College, Oxford, B.A.; Douglas Demetrius Denton, Bishop Hatfield Hall, Durham, B.A.; Fred. Augustus Glover, St. Bees' College, Cumberland; William Ephraim Houldey, theological associate of King's College, London; Richard Jenkins, Trinity College, Oxford, B.A.; William Law, University of London; Thomas Busby Waddell, Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A.; Richard Williams, St. Bees' College, Cumberland; Wm. George Wooler, University College, Durham, licenciate in theology; Robert Young, Trinity College, Dublin, M.A. Licenses.—Rev. Henry Barber, to curacy of St. Andrew's, Auckland; Rev. Wm. Deane, to curacy of Tudhoe; Rev. James Maxfield Lister, to curacy of Choppington; Rev. J. Alfred Hodge, to curacy of Whitburn. The ordination sermon was preached by the Bishop of Durham, There was a large congregation.

THE DRINKFIELD CO-OPERATIVE IRONWORKS COMPANY.—The adjourned meeting of this company was held on Saturday evening at Darlington. There was a large attendance of shareholders from Middlesborough, Witton Park, Darlington, &c. Mr. Garbutt presided. The committee of investigation appointed a fortnight since presented their report, which was read by Mr. Spark. The report stated that some irregularities in the company's affairs had been found, money being spent wastefully. Last year the wages of workmen amounted to £341 6s., and £513 11s. for management. The present cost of management was 40 per cent. of the whole amount paid in wages. Items amounting to £113 8s. 3d. were entered in the cash account, for which no vouchers were forthcoming. Items charged against the company, amounting to £519 11s. 11d., appeared, for which no vouchers had been brought forward; and also £902 12s. 11d. for which no vouchers were shown in Mr. Garbutt's accounts and mortgages with the company. The committee recommended the resignation of the present board of directors and the appointment of a new board in their place, and recommended that the expenses of management should be reduced from £9 14s. to £3 4s. per week. The present directors and the secretary (Mr. Howard) and the chairman (Mr. Garbutt) defended themselves and a report read from Mr. A. C. Hill, manager of the South Bank Ironworks, to show that the Drinkfield Works had been well managed and erected. A great deal of personality was indulged in, and the meeting was extremely noisy. The report of the committee of investigation was adopted by a large majority, but a poll of the shareholders was demanded on the part of the present directors.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The first meeting of the members of the Benfieldside Local Board was held in the ante-room of the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday morning.

Present: the summoning officers—Messrs. J. Booth, jun., and John Thirlwell, and Rev. F. B. Thompson; Messrs. Henry Ritson, John Dickinson, William Wilson, Andrew Annandale, William Raw, Anthony Richardson, John Annandale, Thomas Muse, and James Annandale, jun.

The various members of the Board having each signed the usual declaration,

Mr. J. BOOTH said as one of the summoning officers he begged to hand over to the Board the voting papers, together with other papers, &c., belonging to the Board.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

Mr. J. DICKINSON said that their first duty would be to elect a chairman. He had great pleasure in rising to propose for that office the Rev Frederick B. Thompson.

Mr. H. RITSON had equal pleasure in seconding the motion, which was put by Mr. Dickinson, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. F. B. THOMPSON, in thanking the Board for the honour conferred upon him, said he should certainly have shrunk from the great responsibility of chairman of that Board, had his own feelings been consulted; but he considered it his duty to take a share of the work belonging to the district. He was certain that his duties would be very light, as he felt sure that they would all work harmoniously together for the good of the district. The law placed great power in the hands of the Board, but he had no doubt but that power would be used economically. He was a novice in the working of the Act, but he would make it his duty to make himself familiar with it, so as to be fitted for the office to which they had elected him.

Mr. W. WILSON thought before they entered upon the business of the Board it was their duty to pass a vote of thanks to the Churchwardens for the impartial manner in which they had performed their duties, and had great pleasure in moving accordingly.

Mr. JAMES ANNANDALE, Jun., seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. J. BOOTH, Jun., returned thanks for the manner in which they had passed such a vote of thanks. their duties had been rather onerous owing to the large number of voters, and he was glad they had performed the duties to their satisfaction.

Mr. J. THIRLWELL also returned thanks.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

The CHAIRMAN having read a portion of the Act on the appointment of officers,

Mr. H. RITSON thought it would be well to have both a solicitor and clerk to the Board.

Mr. J. DICKINSON thought that as the Clerk would have a great deal of work in entering the voters, &c., it would be well to have a clerk, a solicitor, and a collector.

Mr. W. WILSON: It would be well if they could give one person several offices. He thought the Act would allow that.

Mr. H. RITSON: The law is very stringent upon that point. No person could act as clerk and treasurer.

Mr. ANDREW ANNANDALE was of opinion that they would have to take means to raise the necessary funds to carry on the Board.

Mr. RICHARDSON: It will be better to advertise for the whole of the officers.

Mr. W. RAW agreed with the remarks of the preceding speakers as to the desirability of appointing a solicitor as well as a clerk to the Board.

Mr. H. RITSON: What is the salary of the clerk at Consett?

Mr. J. DICKINSON, in reply, stated the clerk of the Consett Local Board had a salary of £30 per year.

Mr. RICHARDSON thought the duties of the clerk would be lighter at Benfieldside than at Consett.

Mr. RAW begged to differ in opinion with Mr. Richardson on that point, as there was about 400 ratepayers in Benfieldside, while 300 was about the number at Consett.

Mr. ANDREW ANNANDALE moved that the salary of the clerk to the Benfieldside Local Board be £25 per year.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE seconded the motion, which, on being put by the Chairman, was carried without a dissentient.

Mr. H. RITSON: At Leadgate the collector is paid at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the amount collected. Mr. Hawdon was collector for Leadgate Board and he attended to his duties well.

Mr. J DICKINSON said that Mr. Hawdon also acted as collector for the Consett Board, at the same per centage as stated by Mr. Ritson. He got the rates in well.

Mr. W. WILSON thought that if the collector had to be paid at the same rate as at Consett, he would not be so well paid, as the collector at Consett would get almost all the rates at one place.

Mr. J. DICKINSON had a very different opinion as the Consett Local Board had a very wide district, while Benfieldside was a nice compact district.

Mr. H. RITSON moved that the collector be paid at the rate of 2½ per cent on the amount collected.

Mr. W. RAW seconded the motin which was carried.

Mr. H. RITSON: The fixing of the salary of surveyor is not so important at present as the other officers, as we will be under the Lanchester Highway Board for a short time longer; but, perhaps, it had better be done now. It would be well for the offices of surveyor and inspector of nuisances to be be in the hands of one person.

Mr. WILSON thought the salary for the surveyor and inspector should be left out of the advertisement, and request applicants to state the salary they would take.

Mr. JAMES ANNANDALE, Jun., was of the same opinion as Mr. Wilson.

Mr. W. RAW said that he thought it would be better to mention the salary.

The CHAIRMAN thought they might do as the Gas Company did recently; leave out the salary.

Mr. H. RITSON: If you don't mention the salary, perhaps the best man would put such a value upon his services as to prevent the members of the Board supporting him; but if the salary was mentioned then anyone might apply or not.

Mr. MUSE could not see any advantage in not stating the salary.

The question was then put to the meeting, when there voted for not stating the salary 2; and for stating the salary 6.

Mr. A. ANNANDALE then proposed that the offices of surveyor and inspector be joined, and that £35 be the salary.

Mr. H. RITSON seconded the motion which was carried.

Mr. A. ANNANDALE then moved that the whole of the officers be advertised for in the *Consett Guardian*, and that application for these offices be received by the chairman on or before the 4th of April.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Rev. F. B. Thompson, Mr. J. Dickinson, and W. Raw were then appointed a committee to make enquires for a suitable room and office furniture, and report their enquiries at the next meeting of the Board.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETINGS.

It was also arranged that the next meeting of the Board be held in the ante-room of the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, and that the meetings of the Board be held regularly on the second Wednesday of the month at three o'clock in the afternoon.

OFFICES OF THE BOARD.

It was unanimously resolved that the offices of the Board be in the front room of Mr. Wilson, grocer, Shotley Bridge, and that the hours be from 11 to 2 o'clock each day until next meeting.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings of the Board.

COXHOE.—A man, named Ralph Gowland, was, on Friday, committed for trial by the Durham magistrates on a charge of stabbing William Thwaites in six different places.

THE GRAIN MARKET.—The *Mark Lane Express* says:—Should the present forwardness of the season continue unchecked, crops may be got in early. It was not to be expected such weather as the present would be without its effect upon the corn trade. It has made millers more resolute to keep from heavy stocks. Notice of a thaw has come from Canada, and an early break up of the frost in North America will free the ice bound vessels in the lakes and canals. Prices have felt the influence of the probabilities. New York, on a slight reduction in prices, has found means to execute some large British orders of wheat, but prices there have in consequence again advanced.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Dismiss your doubts; let no one be longer oppressed with the notion that malady is incurable till these purifying Pills have had a fair trial. When ordinary preparations have failed, these Pills have been used with the most marked success. A course of this admirable medicine clears the blood from all impurities, and improves its quality. The whole system is thus benefitted through the usual channels without reduction of strength, shock to the nerves, or any other inconvenience; in fact, health is renewed by natural means. For curing diseases of the throat, windpipe, and chest these Pills have pre-eminently established a world-wide fame, and in complaints of the stomach, liver, and kidneys they are equally efficacious. They are composed of rare balsams, without a single grain of mercury or any other deleterious substance.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

The usual monthly sitting of the Shotley Bridge County Court was held on Monday, in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, before H. Stapylton, Esq., judge.

There was between 200 and 300 cases set down for hearing of which only the following were of public interest.

MOORE v. LEADBITTER.

The plaintiff in this case is a brewer at Blackhill, and the defendant a beerhouse keeper at the same place. Mr. Taylor, Hexham, appeared for plaintiff. The action was brought to recover the sum of £6 16s. for beer supplied to defendant, and the case had been adjourned from last court for the production of the daughter of defendant whose name it was alleged was above the door and who was the actual proprietor. Miss Moore daughter of of plaintiff proved that defendant had ordered the goods and also paid money on account to her, and the drayman proved the delivery of the same to the defendant. The daughter of defendant said that the house was hers, and her parents resided with her. His honour quoted several cases in point, and gave a verdict for the full amount; to be paid at 10s. per month.

COLPITS v. GIBSON.

The plaintiff in this case was the proprietor of coaches running between Newcastle and Shotley Bridge, and the defendant a grocer, residing at Tantobie. Mr. Britton, of the firm of Scaife and Britton, of Newcastle, appeared for plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. H. Marshall, jun., of Durham. The action was brought to recover the sum of £15 damages for the loss of a mare belonging to plaintiff which had been killed by defendant's horse and cart coming in contact with it. *Joseph Anderson*, coachman in the employ of plaintiff proved that on the 26th of July, 1867, he was driving plaintiff's coach from Newcastle to Shotley Bridge; he stopped, as usual, at the foot of Crookgate Bank to deliver the letter bags to Burnopfield, and also for passengers to alight and walk up the bank; he drew up his coach on the left hand side of the road. Whilst there he saw the defendant at the top of the steep hill in his spring cart, and a lady with him, Defendant threw the reins upon the back of the horse and jumped out of the cart. The horse started off at a great rate down the incline, and in spite of all that he could do to get the horses out of the way the cart came into contact with one of the horses, and so injured it that it died the next day. Plaintiff proved the value of the horse, which was a young one and in good health at the time the accident happened, and also proved that the defendant, a short time after the occurrence, came to him and agreed to settle for £5 and expenses, which on plaintiff's own showing, would amount to three or four pounds more, there being a veterinary surgeon's bill, and the coach and harness being both injured. For the defence it was endeavoured to prove that the untoward event was the result of pure accident, that the defendant never threw the reins on the back of the horse, and that the defendant had never, as the plaintiff asserted, confessed the horse to be a runaway one. To support this view defendant and his wife were called, the former being severely cross-examined by Mr. Britton, and the evidence of the latter, in consequence, perhaps, of her natural freight and excitement on being run away with in the cart, being not exceeding reliable, his Honour gave a judgment in favour of the plaintiff for £10 and costs.

JENKINS v. HETHERINGTON.

This case was brought to recover the sum of £6 11s. being the value of certain articles in a chest of drawers sold by plaintiff to defendant at Dipton. Mr. Salkeld, of Durham, appeared for defendant. The plaintiff is an auctioneer residing at Consett, and some time ago was instructed by Mr. Moore, furniture broker, of the same place, to sell a quantity of goods belonging to him at Dipton. Before leaving Consett the articles were put into the chest of drawers which were then locked. It was proved that plaintiff stated before selling the chest of drawers that as the key was not forthcoming at the time, the drawers only and not the contents were for sale. The list of goods put in by Mrs. Moore were stated to be £6 11s. but on the clerk to the auctioneer going to defendant's house the goods found were valued by him at £3 12s. 9d., while the valuer for the defendant valued them at £2 14s. 3d. In defence it was stated, that the defendant would have willingly given them up but that as several parties had called he was uncertain to whom he should return them. Judgment for plaintiff for £5, at 10s. per month.

WATSON v. AIREY.

The plaintiff, who was represented by Mr. Briggs, sued the defendant, for whom Mr. Salkeld appeared, for £2 10s., the balance of an exchange in horses. It appeared that plaintiff had "swapt" a horse which he warranted as a quiet, good animal, with defendant and had to receive £2 10s. in addition to defendant's horse. In defence it was stated that the horse instead of being a quiet animal, was a most vicious one, and on the first trial it ran off with the cart which it broke to pieces, and a witness stated that he was in defendant's when plaintiff agreed that as the horse had not turned out satisfactory the balance of 30s. would not be claimed. Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed, at 10s. per month.

TINDALE v. TREGELLES.

The plaintiff in this case was an apprentice to defendant, who is the owner of a foundry at Blackhill. Mr. Salkeld appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Taylor for defendant. This case was brought by plaintiff to recover the sum of £1 18s. alleged to be due to him by defendant. It appears that in June last defendant let the whole of his work by contract to Mr. Baggally who had, at the commencement of his contract, asked those employed by defendant if they were willing to work for him, and as the men and apprentices were put on by piece by which they made more money, they were all agreeable to do so. The pay bills were produced from which it appeared that plaintiff had received £43 17s. 8d. instead of £36 4s. which was the amount of his wages. Plaintiff had been perfectly willing to receive all above his wages but as soon as the work was slack and he had to receive a little less he began to demur. Defendant said that as the plaintiff had expressed his willingness to work for the contractor, he fully expected that the agreement between them had been closed. His Honour said that as he had worked no more hours for the contractor than for defendant, the defendant, if he thought well, could have claimed all above his regular wages. The contractor corroborated the evidence of defendant, after which his Honour deferred judgment until next court.

SUPPOSED FENIAN OUTRAGE.—On Saturday night a bottle of Greek fire was flung through the window of the temporary police barracks, Duncan Street, Cork, which was unoccupied at the time. It exploded, emitting brilliant flames. An alarm was given, and its blaze extinguished. Three arrests were made in Cork on Sunday night. A revolver was found on one of the persons.

THE NEW LORD JUSTICE.—The ceremony of swearing in Sir William Page Wood as Lord Justice was performed on Saturday morning in the Lord Chancellor's private room. The late Vice-Chancellor having received an invitation to attend upon his lordship, proceeded, attired in his robes, from the Lords Justices Court to that of the Lord Chancellor, attended by Lord Justice Selwyn and the officials of the court. The usual oath was then administered and subscribed, and Sir William Page Wood returned to his own court, where he took his seat as senior Lord Justice, Lord Justice Selwyn having gracefully accorded him the precedence, an act which has won for him golden opinions amongst the members of the bar. It is generally assumed in Lincoln's Inn that the post vacated by the new Lord Justice will be conferred upon Mr. Giffard, Q.C., who for a long series of years practiced in Sir Wm. Page Wood's court. Mr. Giffard was for some time on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*.

GREAT FIRE IN LEEDS.—Shortly before one o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, a fire broke out just below the Junction, Wellington Road. The range of buildings, which comprises the mill, occupies an immense area, and the alarm that Sheepshank's Mill was on fire created the greatest excitement amongst the inhabitants of that densely-populated part of Leeds. The mill has been for some years past sublet to various manufacturers, and the portion of the mill in which the fire broke out is the east corner of the top story, and was in the occupation of Mr Hopkinson, and used by him as a scribling mill; but the whole of that part of the building is rented by Mr. Mathers, who occupies a large part of it in the manufacture of cloth. It appears that the workpeople went to their dinner at half-past twelve o'clock, and within half an hour after this time the fire was seen issuing from several windows. So rapid was the destruction, that in a short time flames were seen issuing from no fewer than 17 windows in the front, and a like number in the back. The roof quickly fell in and as there was a strong wind blowing fears were entertained for the whole of the mill. Fortunately, however, the Chief Constable (Mr. Wetherall) with an efficient staff of the fire brigade, was on the spot; and he directed the hose to be taken inside the building up to the storey where the fire was raging. Judiciously using a rather small supply of water, he succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading beyond the room in which the fire originated, there was every probability, despite the strong wind, that the efforts of the firemen to check the fire would be successful. The damage must be very great, as all the goods in the various parts of the mill were being hurried away from the building.—*Leeds Express*.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of the Leadgate Local Board was held at the Board-room, Leadgate, at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Present: Messrs. E. Charlton (presiding), H. Ritson, J. Fletcher, W. Cheesman, J. Jopling, and Rev. F. Kearney.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read over and confirmed.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT

was read over, from which it appeared that a considerable amount of manual labour and carting had been done on the various roads under the Board, all of which were in a tolerable state of repair. The flagging near Mr Parker's house had been completed. He had also concluded the settlement between the Board and the Lanchester Highway Board.

The paybills for the present month were—

	£	s.	d.
Medomsley, ...	30	1	8
Iveston, ...	12	8	7
TOTAL	42	10	3

Some conversation then took place in reference to the flagging mentioned in the report, and the surveyor was instructed to inspect the same before payment was made.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The inspector reported that he had inspected most of the district since last meeting. The new sewer was progressing more satisfactorily, although the contractor had had great difficulties arising from unforeseen casualties.

HOSE AND REEL.

Mr. FLETCHER thought it would be necessary for the board to have a hose and reel, it could be got at little cost.

The CHAIRMAN considered it would be unwise to go into the matter until they had funds in hand. He was unwilling to go into any debt.

The discussion then ceased.

ENCROACHMENTS.

Some discussion then took place as to an encroachment on the highway by the builders of a new house and also by some parties who were planting on portions of road adjoining the highway.

REQUEST BY THE COLLECTOR.

The Collector (Mr. Hawdon) said that as this would probably be the last meeting of the Board before the election of officers by the Benfieldside Local Board, he would be glad if they would give him a few lines to hand in to the Benfieldside Board respecting his qualifications for the office of collector for which he intended to apply.

Rev. F. KEARNEY thought they could hardly do that as a Board, but individually it might be done.

The CHAIRMAN said that the members of the Board were all satisfied with the manner in which he had attended to his duties there, and he had no doubt but that Mr. Ritson, who was also a member of the Benfieldside Local Board, would bear his testimony there of his fitness for the office.

RETIRING MEMBERS.

The CHAIRMAN said that the time had now arrived when four members of the Board would, according to law, have to resign. These members were the Rev. F. Kearney, Messrs. George Rippon, John Wilson, and John Fletcher; all of whom were eligible for re-election.

The CLERK was instructed to attend to the same.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

having examined accounts amounting to £62 15s. 3d. which they found correct, cheques were signed for the amount.

The Board then adjourned.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT OVINGHAM.

A young man named Adam Harrison, a pitman, was on Monday brought before Captain Harrison, at Hexham, charged with assaulting and robbing Wm. Stephenson, also a pitman, at the township of Ovingham, on the 6th instant and taking from his person a bottle of whisky and a pocket knife. Prosecutor deposed that on Friday last he met the prisoner about eight o'clock at night, in Mr. John Johnson's public-house, at Prudhoe New Houses, and he asked him to go with him over the water to Ovingham. They crossed the Tyne together, and went to Mr. Walker's public-house and had some ale. After staying there till about eleven o'clock, he left and went towards the river side to return to Prudhoe Few Houses, where both he and the prisoner reside. While walking towards the river he heard footsteps behind him, and on turning round he saw the prisoner. They exchanged words; prisoner said "he could pay every b—— Scotsman in the place." He (the prosecutor) was a Scotsman. Prisoner then struck the prosecutor a blow on the forehead, knocking him down, and while on the ground he was kicked severely about the head. He shouted "murder" and continued to do so till he could shout no longer. While he was still on the ground the prisoner took off his (prosecutor's) boots, and the prosecutor upon feeling him do so immediately took the money from his pocket and put it into his mouth. After examining the boots and finding no money the prisoner turned the whole of his (prosecutors) pockets inside out, but finding no money he took a bottle of whisky and a pocket knife from prosecutor. After lying about half-an-hour he went to Armstrong's public-house in Ovingham, but being unable to gain admission, he went to a hay-yard higher up the village, where he slept all night. Next morning he crossed the river, and went and gave information to P. C. Kennedy respecting the robbery.—Mrs. Walker, the next witness, deposed that her husband, John Walker, kept an Inn at Ovingham, and that on Friday evening last William Stephenson and the prisoner came into their house about nine o'clock and remained till about eleven o'clock. Stephenson got a bottle of whisky, which he paid for and took away with him. There was nothing amiss with them while in the public-house.—The Rev. G. R. Bigge, Ovingham, deposed that a few minutes after eleven o'clock on the night in question he went out of his house into the garden, and on looking over the rails in front of his house he saw a man between the garden wall and the river. He took particular notice of the man, thinking it might be some one wanting to rob his garden, and as the man was not more than nine or ten yards off, and it been a bright moonlight night, he could distinctly discern his features and dress. He saw him walk away from that spot, round to a wall that encloses a piece of ground known as the Crow Trees Bank, which is in the direction of the village. After the man had disappeared from his view he went into the house and retired to his bedroom. Shortly afterwards he heard a great deal of shouting proceeding from near where he had seen the person alluded to, but as he was accustomed to hear similar noises at this time of night he did not pay any particular attention to it. The shouting lasted about five minutes. The following morning, while on his way to Prudhoe Station, he met Police-constable Kennedy, who told him there had been a robbery close to his (Mr. Bigge's) house the previous night, and that he had the accused in custody. He requested to be allowed to see the prisoner, which request was acceded to, and he (witness) recognised the prisoner as the man he had seen the night before below his garden wall. On his return from the station he observed marks of a scuffle and a considerable quantity of blood lying on the ground from whence he heard the shouting the previous night.—P.C. (43) John Kennedy spoke to apprehending the prisoner on Saturday last.—Prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was committed to take his trial at the next assizes. Bail refused.

THE BREACH-LOADING COMPETITION.—In the breach-loading competition Government has withheld the £1,000 prize, and given the £600 prize to Mr. Menry's small bore. This rifle is well-known at Wimbledon meetings. It won the £100 prize there in 1865.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty. It appeared from the report that the institution has now 186 lifeboats, 27 new ones having been built during the year. These, during the past twelve months, have been instrumental in saving 783 lives, without any loss of life to the crews. Resolutions were passed respectively appointing the officers of the institution, confirming the report, pledging the meeting to support the society, thanking the chairman and officers of the central and local committees for their services, and the coast boatmen and fishermen for their zealous co-operation with the men employed by the institution.

FALL OF HOUSES IN LONDON.—For some time past several houses on the north side of the Strand close to Temple Bar, have been in course of demolition. Amongst them were the establishment of Professor Holloway of pill and ointment celebrity, and the offices of the *Mark Lane Express*. On Saturday morning the two houses last mentioned suddenly cracked across the front, and bulged outwards in a most alarming manner. The police were sent for, the carriage traffic was stopped, and no foot passenger was permitted to approach the scene of danger. The whole of the shops on the opposite side of the thoroughfare were shut. A number of labourers were engaged, and in the task of shoring up the buildings and clearing away the old materials, they were exposed to great danger. Precisely at 5 mins. to 12 the foundations of these houses were observed to give way, and amidst the shouts for the safety of the workmen, both houses fell in ruins. The dust having cleared away, it was ascertained that none of the workmen were injured.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

THE REV. MR. SPEKE.—There is no truth in the paragraph which stated that Mr. Speke is in a private lunatic asylum. He has arrived at Genoa, and letters from thence give a favourable account of him.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—The Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows have presented to the National Lifeboat Institution a new lifeboat, which is to be named the Manchester Unity, and is to be stationed at Cleethorpes, on the east coast of Lincolnshire.

EXTRAORDINARY MUNIFICENCE.—The *South London Press* says that two banknotes, each for £1,000, were dropped into Mr. Spurgeon's letter-box on Tuesday by "A. B."—an anonymous donor who has before given £1,000 in like manner—one for the Pastor's College, the other for the Stockwell Orphanage.

ATTEMPT TO PAWN A CHILD.—A novel article was offered in pawn this week in Bermondsey—neither more nor less than a baby. Its mother shared her room with another woman, who in her absence came home intoxicated, rolled up the bed on which the child lay sleeping, and trudged off with it down Spa Road to the pawnbroker's, on whose counter the infant rolled out—not quite dead, but very nearly.—*South London Press*.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF DISSENTERS IN LONDON.—What was called a Dissenters' Parliamentary Breakfast was held on Tuesday at Radley's Hotel, London. The gathering was attended by several members of Parliament. Very decided hostility was shown during the proceedings to the proposals of Earl Russell and Mr. Bright for dealing with the Irish Church. A resolution was adopted declaring that nothing but complete disestablishment would be satisfactory to the Liberal Party. The meeting demanded the abolition of University Tests, and agreed with Mr. Candlish's Church-rate Amendment.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE DUNDEE BARRACKS.—An attempt has been made to blow up the powder magazine at the Barracks, containing three tons of gunpowder. The magazine was entered on Thursday evening by the keeper to give out gunpowder to a merchant, when he found at the foot of the inner door a quantity of flax and a piece of woollen cloth partly burnt. Part of the floor, on which the flax lay was burned, and also a portion of the door, but the flames had not taken secure hold before they had gone out. How the burning material had been placed inside the magazine is a mystery.

A LAD TORN TO PIECES BY MACHINERY.—Mr. Coroner Heath has held an inquiry at Bulwell, near Nottingham, on the body of a lad named Titus Smith, aged 13, who was killed by machinery. The deceased and two others were at work in a room together. There were three machines in the room, one of which was standing, and the belting by which it is driven was thrown of the wheels, and left hanging loose from the revolving shafting. Deceased, while going to his work, passed the belting and caught his foot in it, causing him to be carried round the shafting. He was dashed with great force against the roof, and his body passed seven times round the shafting before the engine could be stopped, and was frightfully mutilated. Verdict, accidentally killed.

THE MURDER NEAR SELBY.—We learn by the *Yorkshire Post* that a man has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed the brutal murder near Selby already reported. It will be remembered that the body of a labouring man was discovered last Sunday in a ditch by the high road from Howden to York, and on being examined the head was found to be severely injured, apparently by heavy blows. An inquest was opened, and medical evidence proved that fracture of the skull was the cause of his death, but nothing was stated to shew how or by whom the injuries were inflicted. The deceased was said to be a bricklayer, named David Driscoll, coming from the south of England. The prisoner now apprehended is named Frederick Barber.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—DAMAGES £1,000.—The case of Reynolds v. Topham, an action for breach of promise of marriage, was heard on Monday at Nottingham, before Mr. Justice Hannen. The plaintiff was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Reynolds, farmer and butcher, of Warsop, Notts, and the defendant was the manager of his grandmother's farm at the same place. The plaintiff was about seventeen years of age. About two years ago plaintiff went to Miss Nichol's school at Warsop, and in February, 1866, she saw the defendant in Mansfield market. After that he came to witness's house, and was received as his daughter's lover. Plaintiff was confined on the 28th of September. Defendant drove a four-wheeled carriage and appeared like a gentleman. His father lived in very good style. Plaintiff would be 18 next July. Several witnesses were examined to prove that the defendant was considered as the lover of the plaintiff, and evidence was adduced that the defendant's grandfather had left him a fortune of £4,000 or £5,000.—His lordship, in summing up, spoke very strongly against the conduct of the defendant, stating that the plea on the record defaming the character of the plaintiff must have been put on by the defendant's command. He trusted the jury, in awarding damages, would take into consideration the nature of the defence which been set up. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £1,000.

THE FARMER AND HIS GOLD.—AN OLD TRICK.—An elderly farmer, who, however, shall be nameless, according to his wish, came to Bradford fair on Tuesday from his residence at Holy-green, to purchase a "coo" He had nineteen good sovereigns in his purse ready to be invested in a suitable animal. After toiling up and down the hilly streets, and failing to find a beast that would suit him, he was standing near Christ Church, Darley-street, talking to a companion who had accompanied him, when up came a man, and, accosting the farmer, said he had come to the fair to buy a cow, but not being a judge he wanted some one to advise in making a selection. The farmer, willing to oblige him, pleasantly replied that he was also on the look-out for a "coo," and would gladly look round with the stranger. The trio were about to set off on their search, when a man recrossed the street and dropped a bulky pocket-book. One of the party (the farmer we believe) picked up the book and restored it to the owner, who then hastened to the farmer and his friends, and was profuse in his expressions of gratitude. He had lately come into a fortune of £6,500, had been drawing a portion of his money, and as it was all in the pocket-book the loss would have been a very serious matter to him. The farmer and his companions were such honest, good fellows that he wished to see more of them and invited them all to dine with him at a cook-shop in Westgate, opposite the Adelphi vaults. There they all adjourned, and after a hearty dinner, washed down with libations of good beer, the talk naturally fell upon the fair, and the owner of the pocket-book gratefully imparted the information that there was a great many thieves and pickpockets about, but he would take care that they should not get hold of his money, stowing it away carefully, and advising the farmer to do the same. The latter who did not meet such a generous soul every day of his life and was consequently rather communicative, assured the company that no one should plunder him, for his purse was secure in a deep inner-breast pocket in his coat, at the same time plunging his hand in to feel if his nineteen sovereigns were safe and showing his old purse. He of the pocket-book on this produced a new purse, and offered it to the unsuspecting farmer, at the same time getting possession of the latter's purse, poured the contents into the new one, and, adding another sovereign of his own, fastened the purse up and politely handed it back to the farmer with another admonation to be careful. The grateful stranger having paid the score, they all went into Westgate, and on the door step he gave the farmer some money, telling him to buy his "old lass" half-a-pound of the best tea and also to get some for Sal——, and for Betty——, two of the farmer's neighbours. The farmer hastened joyfully for the tea, such luck did not fall every day. To get a sovereign, a good dinner, tea for his old woman and the neighbours, why, he had never made such money in any single day of his previous life. Having purchased the tea, he was not an unhappy man, and posted off to see a relative who resided in Bradford, content with his day's work, and resolving not to buy "a coo". Some misgivings arose in his mind while on his way to his relatives; his new friends had been so very kind. Arrived there he told his adventures, pulled out the purse, peeped into it, and the glittering "shiners" met his eye. He counted them over. Why, better luck still. There were 37 sovereigns instead of his own 19. Here was a windfall. He poured them out, the coins were examined, but, alas for the poor deluded farmer, the cunning rogue had changed the purses, and the farmer's good money was represented by 37 "Jacks" worth next to nothing each. He told his story at the police-office, and described the men, but of course they could not be found, and he returned in the evening to his home at Holywell Green a "poorer if not a wiser man," with half-a-pound of tea for his 19 sovereigns instead of a "coo." Although he did not desire his name to be published, he had no objection to his story appearing in the papers, as it might put the "nation" at large on their guard against the insinuating kindness of strange friends, to be met with at a fair, and against these purse-changing rogues in particular. How the "old woman" and her neighbours enjoyed the costly tea when the farmer reached home the writer of this true story has not heard.—*Leeds' Mercury*.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.

MY REPLY!

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I must confess I am rather at a loss how to reply to the "Critique" of Mr. Parker in your last issue, on my "Remarks on Capital, Labour, and Strikes," which appeared in the previous number. Were it only with Mr. Parker I had to deal, I would have followed the precedent of the Yankee lawyer, who, after hearing the frothy and frivolous speech of his opposing counsel, "begged to remark to his Lordship that, following the example of his learned opponent, he would submit the case without any argument, and just leave it in his Lordship's hands;" but as it is possible some of your readers may be induced to believe that invective is argument, I crave a space in your journal in order to reply.

Mr. Parker, or rather the "We," which with such preposterous presumption he assumes in his stead, "is at a loss to determine the class of philosophers to which I belong." Now, I do not think it matters very much to the subject in hand whether he can classify me or not, and I cannot help expressing my humble conviction that he would have shown himself an opponent much more worthy of one's "steel" if he had discussed my arguments rather than myself.

"We" thinks I am no political economist because I do not follow suit with those to whose coat tail he has pinned his faith; but if "we" had had the faintest shade of justice or honour about him, he would, at the least, have conceded me the credit of going far ahead of them.

Then, I am no teetotaller, because, forsooth, I do not condemn publicans. Now, upon this point my impression is that Mr. Parker's great amount of "Ethical knowledge" has neutralised all the common sense he had—if ever he had any—for how can a thing be wrong in ethics if it be right (as is conceded in this case) in practice? "We" "does not consider that any tradesman has a right to take an advantage of the ignorance of mankind, or to encourage prodigality." Would Mr. Parker kindly define the point at which a person ceases to be ignorant, and when he verges on prodigality? Would this precious huckster in social science close all the jeweller's shops in the kingdom, all the silk-mercers, booksellers, &c.? Because his argument applies with ten-fold more force to them than to the too-much abused publican. A lady or gentleman, finely dressed, and all begirt with jewels, is to most people a tempting sight; whereas a poor drunken man or woman, turned out of a publican's and tumbled into the gutter, is by no means a very tempting spectacle.

"We" says he is left to infer from my argument "that any policy adopted by one section of the community to ensnare, enslave, and defraud another section is commendable, providing that policy meet the approbation of those unable to see the consequence." Now, I must just say that Mr. Parker has a very imaginative imagination indeed to "infer" anything of the kind. As an honest man I could not conscientiously *blame* the publican, but most assuredly I refrained from *commending* him; nor can I admit that he either ensnares, enslaves, or degrades—*not his* victims—but those who are victims to their own immoderate desires; nor can it be with truth affirmed that these victims are unable to see the consequences of their folly. Who knows better than the drunkard the dreadfully demoralising effects of drink, and the misery and wretchedness which accrue from its influence? Away with such trifling with a question of such vital importance to society at large; let us be honest for once, and put the saddle on the right donkey's back.

But the most astounding part of the "Critique" is where I am charged with having "no faith in co-operation, and probably not in anything else that tends to the social elevation of the productive classes." Now, sir, I refer it to your numerous readers to say whether I did not actually recommend co-operation out and out, and I did it because I *have* "faith in the laws, principles, and institutions which makes us wiser and more economical." (I hope "We" will not fail to observe the grammatical correction.)

Regarding what Mr. P. says in defence of his assertion that "Labour is the poor man's capital," I have only to say that neither Mr. Mill nor himself seems to have the most remote conception of what they are talking about, and that when "We" acquires a little more knowledge regarding capital I will be most happy to discuss the relations of capital and labour with him; but so long as he is merely dabbling in the "elements," it would only be a waste of time to enter upon the subject. I would also recommend him to try a little book-keeping, so that he may know the difference between a capital and a fixed-stock account. It is pitiful to hear a person talk with impudent familiarity of Dante, Homer, Eschylus, &c., &c., and all the while be ignorant of the difference between a man having £500 in cash, in his pocket, and having the same sum invested in wheelbarrows.

After telling your readers that I am no co-operator, and that industrial partnerships are not to my liking, "We" treats us to another precious piece of his logic, by saying that it was a "crotchet" of mine that these partnerships were calculated to usher in the millenium, and then with characteristic inconsistency quotes—or rather mis-quotes—my objections to them. Most frankly do I admit that where there is no share of the management there should be no share in the loss; but where is the reasonableness in giving men a share in the profits when they have no share in the management?

"We" says "If master-contractors are compelled to give their workmen the current wages of any district, there is no necessity to take contracts at a price that does not properly remunerate capital and labour." Now, this statement opens up too wide a field to be gone over in this reply, but I may be permitted to ask why a master ought to be compelled to pay a certain rate of wage, when he cannot compel the party who lets him the contract to pay as much as he chooses? It is no uncommon thing for workmen to wait patiently until a contract is signed, and immediately after strike for an advance of wages. Where is the reasonableness or justice in this?

I am not aware of having said anything in my "Remarks" in favour of capital, power, and monopoly, and, so far from wishing to have a share in the industry of others, the chief tenor of my communication was to combat Mr. Parker's claims to such share, so that his examples from the animal and vegetable worlds of the parasites of each, are illustrative of his own mean-spirited wishes and inclinations, and not mine.

With perhaps a greater perversity of dishonesty, "We" misrepresents my reference to taxation, what I stated referred *only* to the necessaries of life, and not to beer, malt, spirits, wine, and tobacco. If Mr. Parker will take the trouble to deduct the imposts on these from his sum, he will find my statement substantially correct, and the case quoted from Mr. Francis unworthy of credence. But what does "We" mean when he says that "the burdens of the State are borne so unequally by the rich and the poor." Most assuredly the truth of this statement is not demonstrated in the "Critique," and I have yet to learn that the duty on beer, spirits, or tea, is one sum to a peer, and another to a peasant.

What Mr. P. says regarding labour being our birthright, I must confess that I cannot understand; whether from his muddiness of expression, or my own inaptitude of comprehension, I will be so generous as allow him to be the judge.

I will notice only one other perversion—and it is a wickedly wilful one—that "We" makes of my remarks. "Why," he asks, "complain of the number of advisers?" Now, I am not aware of having done so. What I said was "that as a class we had got bewildered amongst them." It was against our unreflecting habits that I complained. My liberality extends as far with the orator and the writer as with the publican; let them have their say; only I would have the working, or, as "We" would have it, the "productive" class to exercise a little more discretion and not swallow all their nostrums with the most unreflecting avidity.

I quite endorse the extract from Goethe, and fail to discover anything in my "Remarks" at variance therewith, I am now about done with Mr. Parker, and very much regret that I cannot compliment him regarding the tone and matter of his "Critique." Had I been called upon to defend my arguments, it would have been a pleasant task; but in this, my reply, my sole aim has been to preserve them from prostitution.

If Mr. Parker would descend from the sphere of etherialism in which he is located, and come down to the hard facts and stern realities of every-day life, he would alter many of his notions of men and things. He must not think that by using great swelling empty phrases, or by interlarding his articles with names of ancient greatness, or even by giving extracts from the abstruse and frequently unintelligible works of John Mill, that the thinking portion of working men is going to fall down and worship him. Neither must he think that his lucubrations are to be accepted without note or comment. His characterising my remarks as "a medley of grammatical blunders, illogical conclusions, and inconsistency," I take in perfectly good part, feeling convinced that upon reperusal he will discover arguments which he cannot answer, even with the aid of Rabelais, Sophocles, Tasso, Aristophanes, and all his host of antique worthies.

Yours, &c.,

A MOST ADVANCED LIBERAL.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I should most certainly have treated Mr. Urwin's last attempt at exposition with the silent contempt it so richly merit, leaving it and him to the tender mercies of a sympathetic public. A "leader," of whose opinion, is anxious we should think him; but lest he should think, in that case, that his last effort was unanswerable, I will reply thereto as briefly as possible. Mr. U. is at a loss to understand what analogy there is between his reasoning and the reasoning of some persons regarding the Devonport tricks. I can only say that I am sorry for his deficient comprehension; it proves that "there are none so blind as those that won't see. That he is very dull in this respect is a self-evident proposition, which your readers will already have seen from his last production, in which he professes to quote what I said in my last letter. He says "I seem to have no confidence whatever in statements made at coroners' inquests." I reply, it seems so to Mr. U., but to no one else. Again, he says that these gentlemen would at all times ignore the charges "that they are susceptible of influences which cause them to baffle justice and set at nought all law. I submit, sir, that this portion of Mr. U.'s letter only proves that there are more persons than "these gentlemen" who are "susceptible of influences which cause them to try to baffle justice and set at nought all the laws of common sense and reason; and, if Mr. U. would permit others to say for themselves what they ignore and what they don't ignore, it would be much more to his credit. At last this would be "leader of the public mind" sees his error, and is compelled—by the statement of a truth—to fly to the subterfuge of dividing a sentence, in order to try to show that a denial and an assertion is contained therein. I would strongly advise Mr. U. before he again rushes into print with such a conglomeration of unphilosophical, illogical, and grammatical incongruities to study "Watt's Logic," as "Locke on the human understanding" would be too abstruse for such a mental pigmy. I will now leave this famous paragon in the temple he has raised for himself to the admiration of his pupils; and, with your permission, Mr. Editor, proceed with a short critique of the reasons assigned for an enlargement of the safety-valves on boilers. It is alleged that safety-valves are too small, therefore, they ought to be enlarged; true, if they are too small. Now, sir, I have contended, and do contend, that boilers of recent construction will not burst from the safety valve being too small, they may from over-pressure, but over-pressure and the valve are things which differ. Therefore, keeping the distinction in mind, every reader will at once see that, were the valves made 12-in. diameter instead of 3-in. in ordinary sized boilers, they could still be exploded by placing a sufficient weight on the valve. Again, it is alleged that when a sudden generation of steam does take place, the valve being too small to admit all the steam to escape, the consequence is the boiler is exploded. I reply that it has to be proved whether a valve could be made large enough to meet such an extraordinary contingency. It is generally thought that (in a case like the one supposed) that the boiler is affected most, if not altogether, at the point of contact, or in other words, at the place where the steam is generated—where the plate is red hot. But, suppose it were possible, would it be beneficial in other respects. I ask first, would it not cause the person in charge to be more careless of his duties? Would he be as careful to keep his boiler or boilers sufficiently supplied with water as he would be if he knew that upon his care, caution, and watchfulness depended a vast amount of property, his own life, and the lives of others? I suspect not. And secondly, would it not be pandering to that niggardly, miserly, skinflint, money-grubbing spirit manifested by many masters, and be additional inducement for them to engage incompetent persons at little more than half the wages that a thoroughly competent person would take.

Yours respectfully,

Consett, March 5, 1868. FAIRPLAY.

P.S.—As you have left over my letter on "Boiler Explosions" would you allow me space for a few additional remarks on the "Urpeth Explosion." Every reader of your report must have noticed the division of responsibility. Why was this? Because the proper person, Hewison, was an inexperienced man. Such at least is the admission of Charles Hudson, who had charge of the boilers and the machine room. He also said: "The boilers are examined by me every three weeks, and cleaned by the fireman. A very pertinent question here suggests itself, in which the evidence, to say the least, was very unsatisfactory, and as such I see no reason why the jury should not decline coming to a verdict, fails to clear up—when was this particular boiler last cleaned? I pass on now to notice Mr. Oliver's evidence, a man of thirty years' practical experience, and for that reason his evidence ought to have some weight, and what does he say? "That such boilers as the one exploded are about the worst description of boilers; they require a great deal of attention. We never make them, and I would not recommend them; and that the blow-up was occasioned by the contraction and expansion of the tubes, causing the screws to become loosened. I will now ask why did the proprietors, when in need of an additional boiler, get an old one of the worst description, and not get one of the newest and best? Again, why did they employ an inexperienced man? Why did they divide the responsibility by placing the boilers, &c., in the care of more than one inexperienced man? Why did they—if dissatisfied with the evidence of the practical gentleman appointed by the coroner—neglect to get some one from Newcastle to confute Mr. Oliver's evidence? And, lastly when the jury saw that the parties concerned were not satisfied with the evidence given why did they not decline to come to a verdict from the same cause, and thereby compel an adjournment of the inquiry? I have already given my opinion of coroners' inquests in general, but did not expect that a proof thereof was being so near at hand—at the very time I was expressing that opinion. Surely it is high time that this mockery of judicial inquiry was ended—that the scene was dropped on this pantomimic exhibition of legal investigation; and that we had men on the juries who would not be content till both the public and those especially who were concerned were satisfied; then, and not till then, will the verdict be satisfactory. I could answer the above questions, but refrain for the present.

March 12, 1868.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

MONDAY.

In the Upper House, the Duke of Argyll gave notice that on an early day he should call the attention of the House to certain inconveniences arising out of the ratepaying clauses to the Reform Bill. The new Lord Chancellor laid upon the table bills for the improvement of the law relating to bankruptcy. The bills were read a first time. The Duke of Richmond announced that a commission would be appointed to consider the whole question of the value and purchase of Irish railways.

Mr. Candlish, the member for Sunderland, gave notice that on Thursday he should ask whether the Government had any objections to place the statue of Oliver Cromwell between those of Charles I. and Charles II. in Westminister Hall. The Home Secretary, in answer to Mr. Harvey Lewis, made a statement as to the precautions adopted to prevent the Clerkenwell outrage. A lively discussion ensued on the second reading of the Fines and Fees (Ireland) Bill, which was ultimately withdrawn. On the second reading of the Reform Bill for Scotland a long discussion took place. The Scotch members generally complained of the bill as inadequate with regard to amount of representation, and unsatisfactory as regarded distribution of seats. Ultimately the bill was read a second time.

TUESDAY.

The business transacted in the Upper House was of an unimportant nature. Their Lordship only sat 20 minutes.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Maguire, in bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice, dilated at great length on the present state of Ireland, asserted that disaffection was universally diffused amongst the people, and called on Government to introduce a vigorous measure, in order to remove existing grievances. Mr. Neate, Mr. Heygate, and Lord A. Clinton, each moved amendments on Mr. Maguire's motion. The Earl of Mayo expressed his firm belief in the loyalty of a large majority of the population of Ireland. He criticised the plans proposed for the improvalo f Ireland by Mr. Bright, Mr. Mill, and Sir J. Gray. He vindicated the policy of the late Administration with regard to Ireland, and announced his intention to indroduce a bill affecting the question of land tenure. Government proposed, he said, that a commission be appointed to inquire into the whole relations subsisting between landlord and tenant. It was not proposed to take any immediate action with regard to the Irish Church. The debate was adjourned to Thursday.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, the Home Secretary, in answer to Mr. Monk, stated that the separate portions of the Boundary Commissioners' report were being prepared as quickly as possible. Mr. Hardcastle having postponed for three weeks his Church-rates Abolition Bill, Mr. Hubbard moved the second reading of the measure he had introduced for the regulation of Church-rates, and expressed the hope that it would be referred to the Select Committee which had been appointed to consider Mr. Gladstone's bill. A similar suggestion was made by Sir Stafford Northcote, who, while stating his satisfaction with the present arrangement, admitted that it was distasteful to the great body of Nonconformists, and hinted his doubts whether the advantages of the system were worth the odium and discontent which it excited. Mr. Newdegate claimed some consideration for his bill, having for its object the commutation of Church-rates, but stated that he would follow the course adopted by the Member for Bury St. Edmunds. Mr. Gladstone strongly objected to the referring of two bills of diametrically opposite principles to the same committee, and notwithstanding a suggestion made by Mr. Walpole that the bill should be read a second time, in order that it might go into committee if Mr. Gladstone's scheme failed, the second reading was postponed until the 8th of April. The House then went into committee on Mr. Gladstone's Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Bill; the various clauses, were, after undergoing alterations of a merely verbal character, and the bill was, admidst loud cheers, ordered to be reported. A measure for the abolition of the Annuity Tax in Edinburgh was introduced by Mr. McLaren for the first time.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Lords, after a short conversation, the Marquess of Clanricarde's Bill dealing with land tenure in Ireland, was read a second time, and referred to a select committee. Several measures of minor importance were advanced a stage.

In the House of Commons, a new writ was ordered for Huddersfield, in room of Mr. Crossland, deceased. Mr. Cavendish Bentinck gave notice of a motion in reference to certain language used at a dinner given to the notorious Father Lavelle at Dublin. The Home Secretary stated that his attention had been drawn to the system of baby-farming. While it was not his duty to put the law into force, he had directed the attention of the police to the subject. The Attorney-General, in response to a query by Mr. Gregory, said it was not at present intended to interfere with the law affecting the trial of aliens. Mr. Hardy said he was in communication with the Poor Law Board as to giving Boards of Guardians increased powers in dealing with habitual vagrants, and Lord Mayo explained the difficulty experienced in getting returns as to leases in Ireland in connection with the agricultural statistics. Lord Stanley described the position of the negotiations with Spain respecting the Tornado. Lord Mayo intimated that before a charter was granted to the proposed Catholic University in Dublin, the House would have an opportunity of discussing the subject. His lordship denied that he had ever said the proposed university would be like no other. Mr. Clive having stated the progress made by the Irish Commission, the adjourned debate on the Irish Question was resumed by Mr. Horsman, who took the official liberal view, and characterised the Government proposals as deficient. Mr. Lowe, in a very remarkable speech, reprobated the perpetually-iterated notion that England was acting unjustly towards Ireland. He looked upon the absence of productive capital as the greatest of Irish grievances, which, however, Parliament, as such could not remedy. He expressed at length his views on the Irish Church, and was succeeded by Mr. Hughes, Mr. Vance, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Mill. The member for Westminster defended his scheme, the attacks upon which, he said, arose from grave misapprehension. Mr. Hardy followed in an eminently practical and common-sense speech. The debate was then adjourned till to-night.

Markets.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE, Saturday.—At our market this morning we had a moderate supply of wheat from growers, which met a brisk sale at the full current prices of last week; south country, and foreign samples ruled dull, but a fair business was done at the average rates of Tuesday. Barley, oats, beans, and peas quiet at late prices.

DARLINGTON, Monday—There was a short supply of wheat, which was sold quickly at rather better prices, Good red wheat sold from 18s 9d to 19s 9d; white do., 20s 6d to 21s 6d per boll. Barley in fair supply, and sold from 10s 9d to 11s 6d per boll. Oats, 28s 0d to 36s 0d per qr. Bbeans, 50s 0d to 56s 6d per qr, There was a good attendance of farmers and millers.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market to-day there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, and a fair quantity from abroad, and also from the coast. The trade was not so brisk as on Saturday, and only a moderate business was done, and prices about the sae as on this day week for both English and foreign. Barley was the turn dearer, but a slow sale. Malt, beans, and peas unchanged. Oats brought fully late prices. Flour held rather more firmly.

HEXHAM, Tuesday.—At our market to-day there was a very small supply of wheat, which was sold slowly at about last week's rates. Barley was in good supply and met a slow demand at 1s per qr. decline. Very large supply of oats, which were in slow demand at about previous rates. A large supply of peas, chiefly of inferior quality, aod difficult to sell.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Arrivals:—British wheat 330, barley 440, oats — qrs.; flour — brls. and 1140 sacks. Irish oats — qrs. Foreign wheat 5,480, barley 7,590, oats 4,280 qrs. Thin attendance, and limited business transacted in English and foreign wheat, and Monday's prices were unaltered. Spring corn was quiet at last quotations.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

The following were the averages for the week ending Saturday last:—

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	......48,875........at	73	8
Barley	......40,000........at	43	1
Oats	...... 7,977........at	27	2

CATTLE MARKETS.

DARLINGTON, Monday.—There was a good show of beasts, fat cattle meeting with a slow sale at rather reduced rates; lean were less saleable. Best ox and heifer beef, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; secondary, 7s. to 7s. 6d. There was a poor supply of sheep. Best wedders sold at 7d to 7¼d; secondary sorts, 6¼d to 7d. Pigs, a fair supply, and sold at 7s to 7s. 6d. per stone, sinking offal.

NEWCASTLE, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 175 head of cattle and — sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, — beast from Glasgow;— beasts and 243 sheep from foreign, 12 beasts and 200 pigs from Ireland, and — pigs from Norfolk.

The supply of beef comprised 1,030 head. The numbers being considerably on the increase, and the beef trade was in a very fair state and all breeds remained stataionary at the prices of this day se'nnight, and buyers being numerous, a good clearance effected.

The number of sheep was 5,140. The mutton trade ruled active, and an increase of ½d. per lb. on the rates of this day week, with a poor finish.

PIGS.—760 were shown. The pork trade was more active than on Tuesday last, and prices receded none; a good finish.

NUMBERS SHOWN.

Beasts, 1,030; sheep, 5,140; pigs, 760; store cattle, 29.

PRICES, SINKING OFFAL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beasts, prime heifer, per stone	8	0	to	8	3
Secondary sorts............	6	9	..	7	6
Inferior sorts	5	6	..	6	6
First-class oxen............	7	9	..	8	0
Middling..................	6	6	..	7	3
Cows	5	6	..	6	6
Pork......................	4	6	..	6	9
Small dairy-fed do.	7	0	..	7	9
Sheep, good vendable wedders, per lb.	0	8½	..	0	8¾
Large fat..................	0	0	..	0	0
Middling..................	0	7½	..	0	8
Tups, ewes, and inferior	0	7	..	0	7½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 136 carts of hay and 35 carts of straw in the market.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Old land Hay, ...per Ton	3	0	0	to	6	5	0
,, This year's growth	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
New land Hay,	3	0	0	..	5	10	0
,, This year's growth	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Clover Hay, ...	3	10	0	..	4	0	0
Wheat Straw,........per Thrave	0	1	5	..	2	0	0
Barley Straw,..................	0	1	3	..	1	3	0
Oat Straw, ...	0	1	2	..	0	1	8

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Wednesday.—Sugar: no public sales to-day, and private transactions limited; value unchanged; not much passing in refined, and 42s 6d accepted for low lumps. Coffee: market quiet, and rates easier for native and plantation Ceylon. Tea: business on the increase from China, but still no advance. Rice: demand moderate. Tallow: 42s 9d to 43s 0d on the spot.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET.—Tuesday.

	s.	d.
Sellers......................	53	0
Buyers	52	11

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*The insertion of anything beyond the simple announcement of Births, Marriages, or Deaths, will be charged as Advertisements.*]

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At No 72, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. James Winsper, of a daughter.

At Middle Street, on th 12th inst., the wife of Mr. G. Lovatt, of a son.

LEADGATE—At No. 540, on the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. Edward Bell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HIGHGATE—At the Baptist Chapel, on the 7th inst., Mr. John Kirton, to Miss Barbara Walker, both of Cold Rowley.

SLALEY—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. W. Sisson, Mr. Teasdale James, of the Flothers, to Margaret Shield, only surviving daughter of Mrs. Hutchinson, Burnside, Slaley.

DURHAM—At St. Mary-le-Bow Church, on the 10th inst., Thomas Creighton, son of the late Mr. Joseph Forster, wine and spirit merchant, Durham, to Mary, daughter of Mr. H. Wetherell, professor of music, of the same place.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—Town Hall Buildings, on the 7th inst., Robert Tweddell, aged 3 years.

Mount Pleasant, on the 8th inst., Jane Bell, aged 6 months.

LANCHESTER—On the 6th inst., Emerson, son of Mr. Emerson Jackson, coal miner, aged 1 year.

QUAKING HOUSE—On the 6th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Shield, aged 68 years.

BURNHOPE COLLIERY—On the 7th inst., Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Robert Lawson, aged 26 years.

BARNARD CASTLE—At his residence, 12th inst., aged 57 years, George Brown, Esq., barrister-at-law.

KENT—At Lampert's Villa, Lee, suddenly, 9th inst., Mary, beloved wife of Mr. Edward Prest, and eldest daughter of Mr. Emerson M. Bainbridge, of Newcastle

CANADA—At Cold Springs, near Coburg, Ontario, 10th ult., aged 44, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Charles Pedley, Independent minister, formerly of Chester-le-street, in this county, and eldest daughter of the late Dr. W. H. Stowell.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE MISER.

Alone in his garret, all wretched and bare,
A miser is perch'd on his ricketty chair;
And he tells o'er his hoard till the lamp it burns dim,
For the chink of the pieces is music to him.

The wind it blows hoarsely, the rain rattles down
So thickly, you scarce see the lights in the town;
But his ears are so full of the rich metal's chime,
That he marks not the storm nor the passage of time.

The bell it tolls twelve—the bell it tolls one,
Yet he toils on as briskly as when he begun;
And he laughs a mad laugh from his ricketty chair,
So busy, he hears not a creak on the stair.

The sound it grows nearer—it creeps to the door—
It halts at the threshold—then crosses the floor;
But he sees not the figures so softly that glide—
A man, with the shadow of death at his side!

The grey morning falls through the dim lattice pane
With a cold bitter light, like a smile of disdain,
On a little dark heap, and a face gleaming white,
That seems to laugh still the mad laugh of the night.

American Paper.

THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.

After Tennyson (Vide *Good Words.*)

I stood, in a mood of regret,
On a mould'ring, grey old tower;
With tears were my pale cheeks wet,
As chimed the midnight hour.
I thought of the years which had died,
With their tyranny, wrong, and crime,
And I said—"Till I'm sick, I have sighed
For the sweet millennial time!
I have sighed till my soul is weary,
Awaiting the reign of love;
The earth is sin-clouded and dreary,
Though pure is the Heaven above."
But the old year went calmly as greybeard to sleep,
And the infant year smiled, though the poet did weep!

Fyy Poyntz.

Newcastle, March 2th, 1868.

Varieties.

The smiles of Fortune are more dangerous than her frowns.

Unanimous Resolution.—Now that Disraeli is at the top of the tree we shall give him a lift.—*Owl.*

Co-operative Stores.—Places where the ladies may buy without being sold.—*Owl*

Small and Sweet.—An old bachelor being laughed at by a party of pretty girls, told them: "You are small potatoes." "We are small potatoes," cried one of them, "but we are sweet ones."

"Whatever made you marry that old woman?" said a mother to her son. "Because you always told me to pick a wife like my mother," was the dutiful reply.

Humbug Defined.—"Now, papa, what is humbug?" said a little four-year-old Johnny. "It is," replied papa, "when mamma pretends to be very fond of me, and yet puts no buttons on my under garments.

How to Make an Enemy.—In order to get an enemy, lend a man a small sum of money for a day. Call upon him in a week for it. Wait two months. In three months insist upon his paying you. He will get angry, denounce you, and ever after speak of you in abusive terms.

Attachment.—Daniel Webster once said,—"There is nothing upon this earth that can compare with the faithful attachment of a wife; no creature who, for the object of her love, is so indomitable, so persevering, so ready to suffer and die. Under the most depressing circumstances, woman's weakness becomes a mighty power, her timidity becomes fearless courage, all her shrinking and sinking pass away, and her spirit acquires the firmness of marble—adamantine firmness—when circumstances drive her to put forth all her energies under the inspiration of her affections."

Being "First."—"I assert, Sir, as a fact," said Archbishop Whately to a dull Trinity don, "that you are one of the first men af the age." But while the elated don was bowing his thanks, the wit added, "I understand that you were born January, 1801."

Some envious politician has whispered that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer is only a *Ward*, not of Chancery but of the Treasury. We hope that his Guardian will commit no breach of trust.—*Tomahawk.*

A Simile Illustrated.—When Milton was blind he married a shrew. The Duke of Buckingham called her a rose. "I am no judge of flowers," replied Milton; "but it may be so, for I feel the thorns daily,

A Safe Conclusion.—A windy orator got up once and said, "Sir, after much reflection, consideration, and examination, I have calmly, deliberately, and carefully come to the conclusion that in those cities where the population is very large, there are a great number of men, women, and children."

Fond of Peas.—Dr. Francis was a wag, and once when early peas were on the table, he emptied the contents of his snuff-box over them. "Francis! Francis!" exclaimed a friend, "what are you about?" "I like them that way," was the answer. He of course, had the dish to himself, and when he had concluded, exclaimed, "You then thought it was snuff, did you? Nothing but black pepper."

A Rustic's Retort.—A countryman in passing a merchant's office in Dundee, became curious to know what was conducted within. Opening the door he observed a solitary clerk. "Eh! what d'ye sell here?" said the rustic. "Blockheads," responded the clerk, with a contemptuous look at the intruder. "Ye maun hae had a quick sale," said the imperturbed visitor, "for they seem to be a' awa but ane."

Political Kisses.—The celebrated George Dempster, of Dinnichen, in his canvass for the representation of St. Andrews, had been recommended to obtain the favour of the voters through their wives. During the canvass in St. Andrews, he had, in the absence of a voter on whom he had waited, experienced the kindly reception of "the guidwife." At parting, Mr. Dempster, in the free manner of the period, saluted her on the cheek, slipping, at the same time, a few guineas into the hand which had modestly been extended to protect her face. Delighted with the sight of the yellow pieces, the matron enthusiastically called to the candidate as he withdrew, "Kiss my dochter too, sir."

The Fire in London.—One speaking of the fire in London, said "Cannon Street roared, Bread Street was burnt to a crust, Crooked Lane was burnt straight, Addle Hill staggered, Creed Lane would not believe it till it came, Distaff Lane had sprung a fine thread, Ironmonger Lane was redhot, Seacoal Lane was burnt to a cinder, Soper Lane was in the suds, the Poultry was too much singed, Thames Street was dried up, Wood Street was burnt to ashes, Shoe Lane was burnt to boot. Snow Hill was melted down, Pudding Lane and Pie Corner were over-baked."

A Judge on the Treadmill.—It is said that Baron Platt, when once visiting a penal institution, inspected the treadmill with the rest, and, being practically disposed, the learned Judge philanthropically trusted himself on the treadmill, desiring the warder to set it in motion. The machine was accordingly set in motion and his lordship began to lift his feet. In a few minutes, however, he had had quite enough of it, and called to be released; but this was not so easy. "Please my lord," said the man, "you can't get off. It's set for twenty minutes; that's the shortest time we can make it go." So the Judge was in durance until his term expired.

Constitutional.—What is the difference between a senator and a doctor?—The one looks after the State, and the other after the state of the constitution.—*Judy.*

Eccentric Humanity.—John, Duke of Montague, made two codicils to his will, one in favour of his servants, and the other of his dogs, cats, &c. Whilst writing the latter, one of the cats jumped on his knee. "What!" says he; have you a mind to be a witness too? You can't, for you are a party concerned."

Corners.—Corners have always been popular. The chimney corner, for instance, is endeared to the heart from the earliest to the latest hour of existence. The corner cupboard! What stores of sweet things has it contained for us in youth—with what luxuries its shelves have groaned in manhood! A snug corner in a will! Who has objected to such a thing? A corner in a woman's heart! Once get there and you may soon command the entire domain. A corner in the Temple of Fame. Arrive at that, and you become immortal.

Persecution of Smokers.—Abbas I., seventh Shah of Persia, had the lips cut off of those who smoked, and the nose of those who took snuff. Michael Fedeowitz, Czar of Russia, also executed without trial his subjects who were guilty of the practice. Mahomet IV. had a hole bored in the noses of his culprits, and a pipe introduced across the face. The Parliament of Paris proscribed tobacco. Urban VII. and Urban VIII. excommunicated it, as had formerly been done with pigs that had eaten children, and caterpillars and cockchafers that had the audacity to devour vegetation. Queen Elizabeth of Spain authorised the confiscation, for the benefit of the Church, of all snuff-boxes. Richelieu did better than that—he put a tax on it.

Literary Selections.

The second number of "Exeter Hall," published by Metzler and Co., music publishers, contains a *fac simile* of an organ prelude by Mendelssohn, and compositions by Barnett, Calcott, Turle, and Gounod. Messrs. Metzler have also published "The Goat Bells," for the pianoforte, by W. Kuhe; "The Guardian Angel," the words by Farmer, and music by Ch. Gounod; and "The Wounded Dove," a ballad by the Honourable Mrs Fane.

The Hedgehog and the Porcupine.—"Get out of the way!" That was what the hedgehog said as he passed down the rabbit warren; and away scampered all the rabbits, for they knew they would get pricked if they stood in the way. This made the hedgehog more bumptious and disagreeable than he was by nature even;—and he was quite bad enough by nature. "Get out of the way!" He said it again as he came where the porcupine was sitting in the middle of the path. The porcupine neither stirred nor replied, but only shot out one of his sharpest quills, which struck into the hedgehog and wounded him so severely that he went lame ever afterwards. Now no one got out of his way, but all derided him—even the rabbits, for they knew he could not catch them to avenge himself. (Of course all this happened in ancient days, when everything was true that was put in books.) So if any one is by nature of a cowardly, hedgehoggish disposition, he should learn to curb it, for his own sake, if he has no other reason, and not to be prickly even to rabbits, for they can laugh when one is disabled. As for porcupines, you see what they do; and there are always plenty of them: sometimes they lurk in holes so that you cannot see them; but they can shoot their quills even from holes.—H. B. F.—*Aunt Judy's Magazine for March.*

What is Steel?—Many people may deem the question easy to answer, but it is not really so. It was long accepted as a truism in the art or science of metallurgy that steel is simply a carbide of iron, that is, a compound of carbon and iron, the former element being present in the compound to the extent of from one to one and a half per cent. This chemical definition is now quite superseded. Steel has become a generic term, and of the genus steel there are various species. Ordinary steel is carbon steel; but steely compounds have been produced which have the same general properties as ordinary steel, the carbon of which is replaced, either in whole or in part, by other chemical elements. Thus, we now have tungston steel, in which the metal tungsten is combined with the iron; manganese steel containing the metal manganese; and other steels containing cromium and titanium. In the case just mentioned, the steel is invariably a compound of iron with another metal; it is, in short, an alloy. Other species or varieties, however, contain non-metallic bodies as the steel-generating materials. Carbon is one of these elements, and, therefore, it is but natural to suppose that such elements as closely resemble it in their chemical properties will be the most likely to serve in its stead. Silicon, or, as some modern chemists call it, silicium, the basis of silica or flint, is one of the nearest chemical relatives to carbon. Well, the French chemist, Caron, has made silicon steel. Then there is the element boson, full cousin, as it were, to carbon and silicon, the basis of ordinary borax. Steel has recently been made in Glasgow of most extraordinary hardness and cutting power, when used for tools in turning operations. In one instance that has come to my knowledge, the tool did thirteen times the amount of cutting work of an ordinary tool of carbon steel. The process of making this new steel is at present a secret, but there is reason to believe that it is boron steel. Other varieties of steel, besides, exist. The material of which the celebrated Berlin castings are made is phosphorous steel, and many Swedish cannons are made of sulphur steel.—*Once a Week.*

King Charles's Veto on Emigration.—Fate was almost cruel to King Charles the First. One act of his, or rather let us call it one act of his government, recoiled more upon his head than ever foul cannon recoiled upon its gunner. Eight vessels were lying in the Thames in the early part of the year 1637, bound for "the plantations" in America. When they were about to sail, an order came from the king in council forbidding the masters of them to go. Obedience was exacted by the royal officers from the all-unwilling masters, and the intending passengers were compelled to land again, to disembark their baggage, and to renounce the object of their voyage. The ships were emigrant ships, laden with colony-founders' stores, and intended for colonists' use; the people who had taken passage in them, were of the stuff from which colonies—nay, empires are made; and the object of the people in going was to establish a settlement where politics and religion, which were discouraged at home, might have freedom to live and liberty to grow. An embargo was laid upon the ships, and for a time their departure was delayed. Some of the would-be voyagers never pursued their journey; they refused to give the guarantees which were required of them before they could get licence to go; they returned to their homes and their duty, and made themselves names in English history for ever. Among them were John Hampden, who first tried conclusions with the king by refusing to pay a tax levied by the royal authority only; Sir Arthur Hazelrig, one of the most determined enemies the kingly power ever had; John Pym, the future leader of the House of Commons, and promoter of all the constitutional resistence which Parliament subsequently offered to the king's illegal pretensions; and last, though not least, Oliver Cromwell. These and many kindred spirits were flying from tyranny and oppression at home, going with their worldly wealth to follow in the footsteps of the Pilgrim Fathers, who, a few years before, had sailed, and founded in the West a colony where freedom was to flourish till it grew up and overshadowed the land. Certainly fate was cruel. Had these eight ships sailed! Had Cromwell, and Pym, and Hampden, and the rest been suffered to depart, how might not English history have been written differently? None, of course, can tell whether, among the noble army of patriots who at that time thronged Parliament, there might not have been found another Hampden, another Pym to impeach Lord Strafford, another "Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood;" but taking the men at the time, and considering what they afterwards became, it is excusable to speculate upon what different scenes would have presented themselves, had not the unlucky order of embargo been issued from the privy council.—From "*Historic Sketches,*" in *Cassell's New Popular Educator.*

Scriptural Education.—Under the head of Scriptural Education, Messrs. Cessell, Petter, and Galpin have been for some time past announcing a New Annotated Edition of "Mathew Henry's Commentary," in three-halfpenny weekly numbers, and in sevenpenny monthly parts. We are now in receipt of the first monthly part, which has been forwarded to us a few days in advance of publication. The distinguishing feature of this new edition is in the Annotations, which are to consist of entirely new and original notes, the fruit of modern research and reflection. On introducing it to the public, the publishers express their belief that in these days of religious controversy, the issue, in a handsome form, at a price bringing it within the means of all, of a work which at every page vindicates the majesty and honour of the Bible, by appealing to the intellects as well as to the hearts of its readers, cannot fail to win for itself a recognition commensurate with the earnestness with which Christians of all denominations are now impelled to contend for the pure word of God. The part now before us extends to the tenth chapter of Genesis, and any one taking it up cannot fail to be struck with the vast amount of Scriptural illustration which it conveys. The Commentary itself is too well known to stand need of any commendation in these columns. The indefatigable earnestness with which Matthew Henry addressed himself to his gigantic task still commands our highest admiration; and so far from the work having waned in the estimation of the public, it has continued so to grow in the strength of its hold upon the English people, that when we see a Bible on the family book-shelf, we instinctively expect to see a copy of Matthew Henry by its side. It will be the new notes upon the Commentary, or rather in aid of it, that will call for criticism from time to time as they appear. We may fairly say that this first instalment gives good promise of their being very much to the purpose. Our readers will be able to judge of their character from the following extract from the annotations to the first chapter of Genesis. The Annotator writes:—"Those who essayed to dispute the authenticity of the Pentateuch have often objected that it speaks of the creation of light before the sun is mentioned. But this objection is of no force. In ver. 3, 4 'light' is properly meant, but in ver. 14—18 the Hebrew word denotes 'luminaries,' which are the material receptacles and dispensers of light, appointed by God for the use and benefit of his creatures. So in the New Testament we read that 'God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all;' but Christians are to be as 'lights'—that is, 'luminaries'—in the world, receiving and reflecting the light of truth and grace which comes from 'the Father of lights.' Scientific researches have shown that the moon, although a luminary giving light, is itself a dark body, and that the same is true of the sun, whose rays the moon reflects. The sun, moon, and stars were ordained to distribute the light which existed independently of them. In nature and in grace means are employed for manifesting light, and for exhibiting the wonderful works of God." We should add that the work is carefully printed on fine toned paper, royal quarto size, and that the first monthly part is enriched with a beautiful full-page drawing by Gustave Dore, "The return of the Ark," as a frontispiece.

OUR TOM;
A TALE OF CONSETT LIFE.

(Written expressly for the Consett Guardian.)

We were not long in reaching the residence of Mr. Swiftburn, and when we did reach it, we found it all that our fondest dreams could have pictured it. A noble mansion, abounding with every comfort without and within; servants happy and contented, doing their work, and knowing nothing of the grinding oppression which is only too common.

We took up our abode in a house near to the family, where not a day could pass without our seeing one another. It was indeed a little time before my wife could reconcile herself to being only the courtesy-mother of our lad, but it came gradually, and he made no difference as regarded her; but, strange enough, he also at once took the natural position of the son of Mr. and Mrs. Swiftburn. There is something in the relation of parent and child which common theories will not explain; else, why, was it that the mere fact of his knowing these strangers to be his own father and mother made our lad at once act as if he had been trained by them all his life? why was it, too, that when he seemed only a wounded hind they were drawn to him as never to another? Is there some mysterious influence which thus draws us close to our nearest, though all unknown to us? Does the human shell still tell of the deep whence it came? Something of the kind there must be. Much truth may underlie the strange heathen notion, that those who are drawn together on earth, are those who have known and loved one another in realms afar. Supposing it possible for a moment, it could only be on the supposition that there were under current forces at work in regions in our natures so deep as to be beyond the reach of consciousness; and if so, it would be a kindred influence which attracts the mother to her lost boy even before she knows him as her own.

But a truce to metaphysics and such heavy stuff, what have you and I got to do with mere speculation? But old age garrulous is upon me. Well, about our Tom: as I was telling you, he was found at last. Lost and found in one day—lost to us and found to his parents: and yet we were glad for his heart remained true as ever. He never cared much for money, never for more power, yet both had now come to him, and that from a quarter the most unexpected. His dark visitor had now become his good angel—his whim had been a special Providence and now it seemed as if all would go on prosperously for by a turn of fortune, as sudden as it was unlooked for, our lad was raised at once to prominence and power. His father had enormous wealth, and much of it was under Tom's control. Sudden riches would to some have been a curse for lack of a discipline of the mind to use it aright, but sorrow, hard work, and mental training had in him done their work, and he stepped naturally into his new position.

And the same influences had rendered a life of idleness impossible; he must work; so, going to London, he joined the mercantile house where his father had still an interest, and gradually became known in the West-End as one of the richest and most prosperous of merchants. The multitude paid homage to him. Let a man be successful and the many will applaud. So he was flattered and fawned upon, his company sought by most of the *elite*, and as his history became known it was called "delightful," "romantic," "enchanting," and the rest of the very mellifluous nothings which flow out of thoughtless minds. He bore himself well; he reverenced his conscience as his King: his glory was redressing human wrong; he spake no slander, no, nor listened to it; and he wore the white flower of a blameless life before a thousand peering littlenesses.

I went to see him in his new abode. Having sent no previous word, I sought out the great building where I knew he was master. All was busy without and within,—outside, two workmen were busy packing and despatching the finished articles, while from within came the busy hum of incessant labour. I stood beside the men, who paid no heed, thinking me a country stranger and no more.

"Well, Dick;" said one of them to the other; "what do you think of our young master?"

"Slap up fellow as ever I see," said Dick.

"Why, don't you think him a trifle hard on us?"

"Ne'er a bit. He about knows his place and means to keep it."

"Do you think he is kind?"

"Kind! my eye that he be. Why, only tother night my ould father took desperate bad, and young master heard about un, and bless me if he didn't a-come to our house, and come up t'ould ricketty stair; a bottle o' wine in one hand, and a package o' pastry in tother, and spoke so kind: it about upset me, 'specially as we found a sovereign on table after he went. After that, let me catch any one speak against him, and he may look out for squalls."

"Well, that was good, now; and I say with you, good luck to him."

I wanted to hear no more. It was our Tom—as much Tom as ever—so, going into the office, I asked if I could see young Mr. Swiftburn. Was told I could, waited a moment, when the door opened, and our lad seeing me, ran up, and grasped me with both hands, his eyes sparkling with joy. He then took me over all the huge warehouse, pointing out the various processes, and took me home to his own house. He was in one of the finest West-End mansions. I stayed a week, saw him humble, noble, courageous as ever, and having given him a hint about some one to preside at the table, I went home.

Some months after this he took a trip to Edinburgh. Of course there was no special reasons: no, of course not—only—well, the famous city, and its buildings and learning and, well—perhaps a little matter more. Be that as it may he quickly went to the parks, and looked around as if in search of some one. Day after day his search continued, till he was well nigh giving it up. He resolved, however, to see some more of the fine buildings before he went back to London.

As he stood in Prince's Street admiring the lofty grandeur of the situation, he saw at a distance one apparently a governess, with three children under her care, one of which was very vigorously kicking at her. At sight of it Tom grew sad. Here he was in the midst of scenery teeming with the colossal monuments of human greatness, and to have such a spectacle thrust upon him was not very heightening to his estimate of the origin of the species.

He instinctively walked up to the young kicking hero, and, grasping him by the shoulder, sent him spinning a few yards off; but what was his amazement when he looked on the face of Flora Selwyn!

"Is it possible!" he said, at once lifting his hat. "How can it be!"

An explanation at once ensued. He told of how he had incidentally heard of her being spending some time in Scotland, and had come to the capital in hope of seeing her. She, upon the other hand, told of the grinding oppression of her home, and while not altogether approving of the escapade, he could not help wondering at the strange courage displayed.

Need I tell you that the great Mrs. MacSandy lost a governess at short notice, about whom, when her story became known, she said to her familiars that she knew her to be a lady all along, and had ever treated her as such, and several other very complimentary statements chiefly products of a fertile imagination. Need I tell of the great rejoicings at the marriage of young master, or of who the bride was. Two separate rills, which had long been running through a country at one time a barren wilderness, then a blooming garden, now at the base of huge crags and rocks, then meandering among sunny dales, had now met and united to go on for ever, ever on to the great ocean which receives all human rivulets, and yet cries, "give, give."

All was now well. With fresh vigour our lad pushed on, and as I am now writing, I have just come from seeing his noble wife and family and all the greatness he has reached in the giant city; for, would you believe it, there is even some talk of his being one day elected member of Parliament for one of the great constituencies? and, perhaps, if I live long enough, I may tell you of his having got to the summit of his ambition, and wielding wisely and well the power which gives us "sweeter manners, purer lives."

When parting from him, I said: "Well, Tom," for Tom I did and must call him, "do you ever think of the ironworks."

"Certainly," he said; "and mean to pay them a visit sometime, although not one of them knows my history, or who I am."

"Do you think you were the better of being in them?"

"Certainly my dear father. They taught me that nothing can be got really worth having without hard work, and if you see any of them, would you say, especially to the young men,—'Be noble and courageous, work hard, be sober, pay your debts, and never be ashamed of the greatness of genuine goodness.' There is noble stuff among these men," he continued; "and they only need some master hand to call it out. For one whom I met the other day, has written—'Man is not an idle ore, but iron dug from central gloom, and heated hot with burning fears, and dipt in baths of hissing tears, and battered with the shock of doom to shape and use.' Believe me," he still added; "the help of these men does not come from the bellowing of mercenary agitators, but from the potent spell of goodness—not from vain efforts to conquer the laws of trade, but from every man conquering himself; and this can go on as well and as nobly amidst the din and clangour of the workshop, as it can in the finest drawing-room. Tell them," he says; "I wish them all God speed."

It was the first speech I ever heard our lad make, and it took me rather by surprise. Perhaps I may some day or other go to the old place, and try to give it off as well as an old man can give it; if not, perhaps some bird of the air may carry it.

I must, however, be drawing my short tale to a close. The various characters who appeared are all in altered circumstances. Our lad and his wife are respected and beloved. Her brother is now a good, solid incumbent and likely to remain so, unless favouring gales blow a bishopric to him. Flora's mother, now reconciled, has grown wiser than before, got more insight behind the scenes of life; and all of us are learning that there is "a providence that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will." And, if less jubilant, we are more calm, and, like travellers looking back upon our past journey, we are learning to do earnestly and humbly the immediate work which looks us in the face. We find that life has much good among its evils; that many of our sorrows are the children of our own foolishness; that to the noble, friends start up on every side; and that rough hands, dirty faces, and smutty clothes are often found close to a heart, noble, manly, courageous.

Wishing Tom all good blessings in his upward career, I lay down my pen, and bid the courteous reader—

Adieu!

Gold-fields have been discovered at a locality on the Rocky Mountains.

Capt. Hobart, who has been named Councillor of the Turkish Admiralty, has received the rank of Pasha with a salary of 3,000 lire per annum. Many reforms are promised.

The judicial inquiry relative to the poisoning of the Countess Chorinsky in Austria, has now terminated, and the prisoner Julie d'Ebergenyi is expected to appear on her trial at the beginning of April.

Another Battle in Hayti.—News received here from Hayti says that Salnave's troops had been defeated by the Cacos, and that the speedy downfall of the present President was anticipated.

Disturbances in Belgium.—It is rumoured that disturbances had broken out in the neighbourhood of Mons, in consequence of workmen being thrown out of employment. A strong detachment of gendarmes is said to have left Mons for the disturbed district.

Attempted Assassination of President Juarez.—Advices have been received from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst., stating that a plot had been discovered to assassinate Juarez in a theatre and rob the treasury. Several foreigners and military officers had been arrested.

Drowning at Japan.—The American Admiral Bell, and a boat's crew of eleven men, have been drowned in Japan. Admiral Keppel, Captain Stanhope, of the Ocean, and a boat's crew, had a narrow escape three days before in attempting to cross a bar.

Attempt to Murder a Chief Constable.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Fox, the chief constable of Derbyshire, was fired at, and wounded in the streets of Derby, by a man named Connor, who was some time ago discharged from the county constabulary force. Mr. Fox whose wounds are not serious, seized his assailant, and took him to the nearest police station.

Dreadful Collision at Sea.—A telegram from Constantinople states that a fearful collision took place on the 3rd of March, off Sinope, between the Italian steamer Benjamin Attwood, and the French steamer Clyde, both English built. The Benjamin Attwood went down almost immediately after the collision. Upwards of 30 of the passengers and crew were drowned.

Fearful outbreak of Typhus Fever at Tunis.—Typhus fever of an aggravated character has recently broken out in Tunis, in consequence of the famine. Passengers thence are not allowed to land at Malta. Her Majesty's frigate Arethusa is under fumigation at Malta. The captain and several of the crew have been attacked with small pox and scarlatina, but are now doing well.

Outrage upon Jews in Morocco.—Letters from Tetuan mention an outrage committed there. A large number of Jews were attacked with guns and daggers at the Jewish cemetery. Two were killed and many wounded. The perpetrators are said to be the Moor Heesa and his companions, the man who some time ago assassinated the interpreter of the Austrian consulate, and for whose capture dead or alive the Sultan has offered a reward of 100 dols.

Ferocious Brigands.—The *Italia* of Naples relates the following terrible acts of brigandage:—"Sataniello continues his raids. The return of spring seems to have re-animated his audacity and ferocity. On the afternoon of the 18th he entered with his band, the commune of Gioia, and pillaged the house of Angello Trojano, carrying away with them the proprietor and one of his friends, Pasquale Dicchielo. On reaching a neighbouring wood the brigands stabbed the unfortunate Trojano with no fewer than 30 poinard thrusts, while one of the band at the same time clove open his head, breast, and back with an enormous hatchet."

The Plight of a Bride.—A wedding party went before the Mayor of Fontainebleau, who refused to perform the marriage ceremony because the bridegroom was drunk. In spite of the entreaties of the bride and the relations on both sides, the civic functionary obdurately insisted on a postponement. Four days later the same couple, attended as before, presented themselves again; but the would-be husband was in no more decent condition than on the former occasion. Thereupon the Mayor waxed exceedingly wroth, and addressing the bride said, "And you, too madamoiselle, are you not ashamed to come here and ask me to unite you to a man in this disgraceful state?" May it please your worship," said the blushing young lady, "I would much rather bring my man before he has had his glass; but the misfortune is that when he is sober he won't come." What the mayor said and did after this is not told.

Female Prize Fighters.—A young woman named Mary Callaghan has been committed to prison for twenty-one days, by the Shrewsbury magistrates, on a charge of being one of the principals in a prize fight which took place on the bank of the Severn, near Shrewsbury. Alice Davies, the other combatant, was unable to appear, she being already lodged in gaol on another charge. The stakes at issue were, it was stated, of comparatively trifling amount, but the combat was a very sanguinary affair, and was pursued with a great determination on either side, the women moved off to another field when disturbed in that where the ring was originally formed. Each champion had a "bottle holder," upon whose knees she rested during the intervals between the several rounds, and who performed for her the various services usually performed by those functionaries during the process of a fight. The "event" drew together a large crowd of spectators, and the police succeeded in capturing three.

The Abyssinian Expedition.—The telegrams which are regularly received from Suez, from Aden, and from places situated in Abyssinia, relative to the expedition, are very conflicting. A short time ago it was reported that King Theodore was within a few days' march of Magdala. More recently the intelligence received was that he had discarded his big gun and had actually taken possession of that fortified town. A telegram from Aden, dated Feb. 6th, which states that he was within one day's march of it; whereas the telegrams received from the seat of war, and which were dated sixteen days later, stated that he had not even then entered Magdala. It is reported that Menelek, who had been compelled to retreat for reinforcements into his own dominions, has again been enabled to advance towards Magdala and to oppose the designs of his feudal sovereign. A telegram from Aden dated February 26th, states that the Bengal Cavalry have re-embarked, and will proceed immediately to Annesley Bay. Letters received here state that Gobazze is close to Lasta, and is advancing on Magdala.

America.—Both Houses of Congress have passed the supplemental Reconstruction Bill, providing that the majority of votes cast, instead of the majority of the registered voters, shall decide elections under the Reconstruction Act. The Bill will now be submitted to the President.—Mr. Stanton failed to appear against Adjutant-General Thomas yesterday in the Supreme Court of the district of Columbia, and the Court discharged the latter, who immediately instituted proceedings against Mr. Stanton for false and malicious imprisonment, laying the damages at 150,000 dollars.—President Johnson, yesterday, at a delegation of Conservatives from Baltimore declared that he would consider no personal sacrifice too great to bear in defence of the Constitution. He expressed a belief that the intelligence and patriotism of the people would yet rescue the country from the threatened ruin.—The California Legislature has adopted a resolution approving President Johnson's course, and denouncing that of Congress.—The Pennsylvania Senate has passed a resolution in favour of the impeachment of the President.—The Wisconsin Republic Convention has passed a resolution in favour of General Grant as candidate for the Presidency, and supporting the impeachment of President Johnson.—The *New York Herald* states that the citizens of British Columbia apprehend a Fenian attack from San Francisco.—Feb. 27.

Spirit of the Press.

THE MINISTRY.

The *Saturday Review* says that "the chances are in favour of Mr. Disrael's continuance in office during the present Session. In the course of next week his Irish policy will be announced; and it is not improbable that Mr. Gladstone will proceed to introduce resolutions which will be equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the Government. But it will be difficult to unite a majority, either in party demonstration, or in the affirmance of any special Irish policy not embodied in a bill. There is, for the moment, no general anxiety that there should be a change of Government, and Mr. Disraeli is stronger, as his chief adversary is weaker, in the House of Commons than in the country. Impetuosity, irritability, and the habit of intellectual exaggeration are not even observed by the great body of those who admire Mr. Gladstone's earnestness and eloquence; and, on the other hand, the gifts which have raised Mr. Disraeli the high position can only be fully appreciated by personal observation. As it is impossible that Mr. Gladstone, even if he succeeded in ejecting Mr. Disraeli from office, should carry any comprehensive measure during the present Session, it is not desirable that time should be wasted in a change of Government. Mr. Mill's revolutionary pamphlet will disincline the great majority of the House from refusing to consider any moderate Irish measure which the Government may propose."

THE PREMIER AND THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.

The *Post* compares Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley to the two persons who perform "Punch" in the street. There is no concealment about Lord Stanley. He does the drum and fife part of the business admirably, and gives the requisite respectability to the whole concern. His vindication of his Alabama policy was at once masterly, clear, and straightforward. The cordial cheers amidst which he resumed his seat were well deserved, and the first idea which must have crossed the mind of all who heard him was that they had been listening to a Minister "in whom there was no guile," and that if such lucid explanations and so straightforward a policy were to be the order of the day during the present Administration, there would probably be little room for doubt or uncertainty as to the principles which would guide, or the followers who would support, them for the future. But turn to the declarations of the Prime Minister on Thursday night, and the second personage in the street drama is unmistakably brought before you. Here, indeed, is the mysterious man behind the curtain. All is vague, all indefinite. Deep indeed may be the policy within his breast, but his words no more convey that policy than do the squeaking tones of the concealed actor convey any idea of the nature, habits, and opinions of the man; and, to make the comparison still more complete, the House of Commons, like children and nurserymaids, appear to be amused and delighted at the darkness which shrouds the performance.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

On the subject of the impeachment of President Johnson the *Standard* observes: President Johnson's message completely vindicates his conduct, and establishes its absolute legality. He is charged with removing Mr. Stanton in disobedience to the Tenure of Office Act. He replies that that Act only forbids the removal of an officer during the term of the President by whom he was appointed (a limitation introduced in order to secure that "distribution of spoils" at each change of Government which is the worst scandal of American politics). Now, Mr. Stanton was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and therefore, even if the Act be valid, it does not apply to his removal by President Johnson. Secondly, Mr. Stanton, in common with the rest of the Cabinet, had advised the President that the Act in question is distinctly unconstitutional, and, therefore, null and void. Thirdly, Mr. Johnson's object in removing Mr. Stanton and nominating a successor was to bring the question as to the validity of the Act under the cognisance of the tribunal expressly empowered to decide such issues. He is impeached, therefore, first, for an endeavour to obtain a legal decision upon a question of law—that is, for doing his constitutional duty; and second, for violating an Act which expressly excepts the case on which he is impeached. But this defence, conclusive as it is in the eyes of every intelligent and impartial person, will not avail the President with his present judges. Our contemporary continues to say that in its opinion the President is identifying his cause with that of the people, and concludes: What may the immediate issue of the conflict between Congress and the President one cannot pretend to say; the issue of a struggle between Congress and the people, between a faction and the nation, it needs no prophet to foretell.

THE NEW PREMIER'S FIRST SPEECH.

Mr. Disraeli is, says the *Spectator*, obviously trying to gain time. Either because he has not made up his mind, or because he has not convinced his Cabinet that his mind is the right mind, or because he thinks delay will disintegrate instead of uniting the Opposition, he evidently avoids any exposition of the policy of his Government. It will be, he told his party, when assembled in Downing Street at two o'clock on Thursday, a truly Conservative policy; it will be, he told the House of Commons, three hours later, a truly Liberal policy; but on neither occasion did he give any hint of what the policy would be. He had been, he affirmed, Lord Derby's confidential friend for twenty years, and he knew what Lord Derby thought, but what Lord Derby did think he kept carefully to himself. Recalling the history of the Reform Bill, how the present Premier twice brought down to the house plans changed within a day, it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that the new First Lord is still engaged in educating his followers, and does not yet know in the least how far he will be allowed to go in dealing with his immediate difficulty, the Irish Church; whether he will indeed be allowed to do anything beyond ordering another "full and searching" inquiry into the whole matter. We doubt very much whether this will do. Mr. Disraeli's hold over his party is not strong enough to enable him to continue the interregnum, or to get through another year by mere House of Commons' adroitness, and his hold over the country, such as it is, is mainly derived from a latent notion that once in the saddle he will do something great. He has admittedly no majority in the House, and his great adversaries are evidently girding themselves up for which Mr. Gladstone significantly termed a "severe session." Earl Russell, for example, in the Lords, has declared openly that Mr. Disraeli's policy is one of "deception," and that he has no confidence in the Government. The Premier's one chance is to induce his followers to endure measures so broad that the Radicals can vote for them, and this policy he seems as yet unable or unwilling to pursue. It is said that he relies much on his power of dissolving before the new Reform Bill becomes law; that is, inflicting an enormous fine on members of the House by two dissolutions in twelve months; but it seems to be forgotten that the fine would fall as heavily on his own party as on his rivals, that every election since the Reform Bill has resulted in a loss to his party, and that till January he can have no aid from the gratitude of the new electors. A dissolution would injure him too much with his own people to be risked, and he will, we imagine, find that unless his plans are very broad, as broad almost as his ultimate Reform Bill, his tenure of office will be but short. He, therefore, needs time, and how, with his present Cabinet, even time is to help him in Irish matters, it is hard to see.

THE SCOTCH REFORM BILL.

Experience has long ago shewn, as the *Herald* points out, that no Ministry can force through the House a Reform Bill cut and tried in Downing Street; and, assuredly, if concessions are to be made in the matter of the Scotch Reform Bill to the common judgment of the House, the question whether this or that constituency is to receive a member involves no principle of right or policy by which a Government is bound to stand or fall. The fear expressed by Mr. Darby Griffith that Government would have to concede the full extent of the largest demands put forward on behalf of Scotland, or to give the forty additional seats demanded by one eager advocate of Irish claims, implies a total oblivion of the temper of Parliament as well as of the distinction which every public man has daily to draw, and knows how and where to draw, between servile submission and reasonable compromise. Whatever pretensions Scotland may make will have to be established before judges by no means biassed in her favour, and whatever concessions the House may consent to sanction the country will heartily endorse. As Mr. Laing said, the opinion of the more moderate and unprejudiced portion of the Scottish people is in favour of the bill, with a few not extravagant modifications; we may add that the opinion of moderate Englishmen is in favour of dealing with Scottish claims in a liberal and generous spirit.

Government and the Telegraphs.—We (*Pall Mall Gazette*) have reason to believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, in the course of the next fortnight, introduce a bill for the acquisition of the telegraphs by the Government. We observe it is stated that the railway interest will strongly oppose the Government proposition.

Railway Time Tables.

Note.—These Tables are compiled from the best authorities, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for any errors they may contain.

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

Stations.	1, 2, G.	1 & 2.	1, 2, G.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Newcastle ... dep.	6·10	10·20	5·10
Scotswood	6·17	10·26	5·17
Rowland's Gill	6·31	10·36	5·31
Lintz Green	6·37	10·44	5·37
Ebchester	6·50	10·56	5·50
Shotley Bridge	6·55	10·59	5·56
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	7·1	11·3	6·1
Knitsley	7·11	11·12	6·11
Lanchester	7·20	11·22	6·20
Witton Gilbert	7·30	11·32	6·30
Durham ... arr.	7·40	11·42	6·40

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

Stations.	1, 2, G.	1 & 2.	1, 2, G.
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham ... dep.	8·15	12·10	7·55
Witton Gilbert	8·23	12·21	8·5
Lanchester	8·37	12·32	8·17
Knitsley	8·47	12·43	8·27
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	8·58	12·53	8·38
Shotley Bridge	9·3	12·58	8·43
Ebchester	9·6	1·1	8·45
Lintz Green	9·15	1·10	8·55
Rowland's Gill	9·20	1·15	9·0
Scotswood	9·35	1·30	9·15
Newcastle ... arr.	9·45	1·40	9·25

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

First, second, and third class return tickets will be issued on Saturdays by the following trains—

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	Go.	Return.
	A.M.	P.M.
Newcastle ... dep.	8·0	3·50
Scotswood	8·7	3·57
Rowland's Gill	8·21	4·11
Lintz Green	8·27	4·17
Ebchester	8·40	4·30
Shotley Bridge	8·45	4·35
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) arr.	8·55	4·45
dep.	9·0	5·10
Knitsley	9·11	5·21
Lanchester	9·21	5·34
Witton Gilbert	9·31	5·44
Durham ... arr.	9·50	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	Go.	Return.
	A.M.	P.M.
Durham ... dep.	7·50	4·0
Witton Gilbert	8·3	4·13
Lanchester	8·18	4·28
Knitsley	8·28	4·38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) arr.	8·40	5·0
dep.	9·30	6·16
Shotley Bridge	9·35	6·21
Ebchester	9·40	6·26
Lintz Green	9·53	6·36
Rowland's Gill	9·59	6·42
Scotswood	10·18	6·57
Newcastle ... arr.	10·25	7·5

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Stations.	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 4.
	A.M.	P.M.
Carrhouse ... dep.	6·35	3·40
Cold Rowley	6·45	3·50
Burnhill Junction	6·55	4·0
Tow Law	7·10	4·10
Crook ... arr.	7·25	4·25
Crook ... dep.	7·35	5·20
Bishop Auckland	8·5	5·50
Darlington	8·35	6·25
Stockton	8·55	7·23
Middlesbro' ... arr.	9·5	7·30

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Stations.	1, 2, 4.	1, 2, 4.
	A.M.	P.M.
Middlesbro' ... dep.	6·15	2·10
Stockton	6·35	2·22
Darlington	7·0	3·10
Bishop Auckland	7·40	3·40
Crook ... arr.	8·0	4·25
Crook ... dep.	8·30	4·30
Tow Law	8·50	4·55
Burnhill Junction	9·5	5·8
Cold Rowley	9·15	5·15
Carrhouse ... arr.	9·25	5·25

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?—Dr. Russell's Lixivine, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving, and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches, whiskers, eyebrows, &c. [illegible]

NERVOUSNESS NO FANCY. Thousands of poor sufferers can truly testify that nervousness is indeed a new [illegible]

RUPTURES CURED WITHOUT TRUSSES. All sufferers are earnestly invited to write to consult Dr. THOMSON [illegible]

FOR EVERYBODY.—A Clergyman who has Cured himself and hundreds of his parishioners of Indigestion [illegible]

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